ANTROBUS PORTRAIT OF

GEN. GRANT,

Previous to leaving the city will be exhibited for TWO DAYS,

Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 1st & 2d, FREE.

☞The public are invited.

GREAT MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE

UNION TURNER SOCIETY

AT BRYAN HALL,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1864.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $1; Extra ladies 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

OF MUSIC.

HOWES' CHAM.

OF THE WONDERFUL

ARTICULATIST,

FOUR BLOODED HORSES,

FORMERS,

Hartford, and Cast, CHAM-

Chicago on Friday night.

WOOD'S MUSEUM

AND

ATURE AND ART,

Troupe of the

ck Sea Lion Old Neptune,

ASSOCIATION.

HALL,

2d, 3d and 4th.

Lectures

DELIVER

's ASSOCIATION

HALL,

2d, 3d and 4th.

Lectures to commence

Admission 50 cents;

Reserved Seats 75 cents;

Family Tickets admitting

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the

Bryan Hall, and at the

Lake street.

'S THEATRE.

Success Unparalleled Success.

Engagement of Mr. McVICKER,

Positively for Three Nights.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,

Feb. 1st, 2d and 3d, 1864,

Will appear for the first time

ENGLISH OPERA

Martin Orrin,

Mr. McVICKER,

The Duke's Page,

Miss Kate Denin,

Perdi, and Signor Mandini,

Signor Mario Bonfanti,

Signor Mario Storti,

THE CHORUS,

And the Entire Company.

One Dollar—Reserved Seats,

Circle, 50 cents. Doors open at 7

Performance to commence at 7½

Box Office open from 10 A. M. to

Feb. 1st, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE.

HOWES' CHAM.

OF THE WONDERFUL

ARTICULATIST,

FOUR BLOODED HORSES,

FORMERS,

Hartford, and Cast, CHAM-

Chicago on Friday night.

WOOD'S MUSEUM

AND

ATURE AND ART,

Troupe of the

ck Sea Lion Old Neptune,

Comic Vocalist,

PASTOR.

ION STAR COMPANY

y Night.

Monday, February 1st,

TONY PASTOR

OF PRICES!

ALL,

BLOOMINGTON, Ills.

Dearborn street.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

45, 47 and 49 Dearborn street.

LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF

100 Crates of Crockery by the Cratis,

—AT AUCTION.

A very extensive, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The crates are now open for examination, and will remain open until the day of sale. WILLIAM H. SAMPSON, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,

No. 127 Dearborn street.

Will sell on Tuesday, February 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the store, No. 127 Dearborn street, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes. Also, at 1 o'clock, a large assortment of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, at 2 o'clock, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, &c. Also, at 3 o'clock, a large assortment of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Also, at 4 o'clock, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes. Also, at 5 o'clock, a large assortment of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, at 6 o'clock, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, &c. Also, at 7 o'clock, a large assortment of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Also, at 8 o'clock, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes. Also, at 9 o'clock, a large assortment of

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

THE NEW CALL FOR MEN.

The necessity of the call for more men is obvious. The October call was for 300,000, apportioned among all the States not in rebellion. No draft under it has been made. It was first ordered to take place January 5th, but was postponed to March 1st, and now to March 10th. In the meantime the re-enlistment of the old regiments began, and the War Department decided that each veteran in the service who re-enlisted, should be placed to the credit of the State and county to which he belonged. The effect of this order was, to enable several States which were largely behind, to make up their quotas without producing many new recruits. The Government, it is true, secured the service of the old soldiers until the end of the war, but their wasted ranks were not thereby filled up. What is absolutely necessary is, a large reinforcement of fresh men to swell the strength of the army when the campaign opens in the spring. Our veteran regiments, numbering 400 to 500 men, must return to the field 1,000 strong.

The rebels are raking into their army, by a merciless conscription, every male between fifteen and fifty-five who can hobble. They are putting forth every particle of remaining strength to meet the shock next spring. There is only one way to overcome this resistance, and that is by filling up our regiments to the maximum, so as to enable them to crush through and trample down all rebel opposition. One full regiment is as good as two half-full ones. The war has dragged on too long already. The time has now come to make one tremendous effort and end it by overwhelming the enemy on every field. The number of veterans re-enlisting may reach 200,000, which, deducted from the October call for 300,000 men, would leave but 100,000 to be procured by recruiting, and consequently the army would be augmented only to that extent—less the wastage by death and discharges between the close of the last campaign and the opening of the next, which estimated at 40,000 would make our force but 60,000 stronger next spring than it was last fall. Hence the necessity of the enlargement of the October call to 500,000. Deduct from this 200,000 credited for re-enlistments, and it leaves 300,000 new men to be procured to fill up the regiments in the field. And if the people want the war ended, this coming summer the army must be reinforced to that extent. With vigor and good luck the job can be finished by the Fourth of July.

Illinois will not be seriously tasked to respond to her part of the enlarged call. She stands ahead of all the other States at this time. Her quota under the 300,000 call is nearly full. Some counties are behind, but others are ahead of their installment of men. This too without counting a man of the re-enlisting veterans. Let the recruiting go on as briskly for five weeks longer as it has done during the past five weeks, and there will be no draft in Illinois. Our re-enlisting veterans will count on our share of the extra 200,000 men the President has called for, while in other States this source of men has already, in a great measure, been exhausted in making up their quotas under the October call. Such States will have to resort to drafting for more or less men. Much of the good fortune of Illinois in being so much better off than her neighbors is due to the foresight and prudence of Gov. Yates and Adjutant General Fuller who were resolved to guard against accidents and contingencies, and consequently stimulated on all occasions the spirit for volunteering to the utmost. The consequence is, that now when the final call is made on the country for reinforcements to close out the rebellion, this State is ready to meet her part of the demand without resorting to military coercion for a single man. That is glory enough for one generation.

THE IOWA R. R. LAND GRANTS.

Our readers will remember that in 1856 Congress made a grant of lands to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of four lines of railway from the Mississippi to the Missouri, nearly east and west, across that State. The lands were granted by the State to the Burlington and Missouri, the Mississippi and Missouri, the Cedar Rapids and Missouri, and the Dubuque and Pacific Railroads. By the precise terms of the grant the roads were to be completed in ten years. Of course the time will expire during the present year. Taking advantage of the precise letter of the law, we learn that a movement is about to be made in the Iowa Legislature to deprive the companies of these lands, for the reason that the roads cannot be completed before the ten years shall expire. Our dispatches from Washington, yesterday, stated that the Committee on Public Lands were considering the propriety of extending the time when the roads in the several States included in the Act of 1856, as several of them were still in rebellion against the Government. It is almost certain that in all the loyal States a reasonable extension will be granted.

The reasons for this course are so obvious that Congress will not fail, as we believe, to pass the bill without any serious opposition. The time at best was short, but in the meantime we have had the financial crash of 1857-8, and it has been literally impossible to procure the money and the materials to complete the projected roads. In spite, however, of these embarrassments, two of the Iowa roads, the Mississippi and Missouri, and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri, have been pushing steadily forward till about two-thirds of the State has been crossed, and as they will, if they obtain a small extension of time, complete their roads, it would be the grossest oppression to deprive them of the rights they have so justly earned. In business circles and in times of general financial distress like those of 1857-8 capitalists would become infamous who should push their debtors to the wall when by a small extension of time they would be able to pay dollar for dollar with interest. Much more then will Congress grant a further extension of time to finish these roads, and as for the State of Iowa it would be worse than suicide to adopt any other policy. Does that State want a connection by her four great lines with the great Pacific Railway, a hundred miles of which, commencing at Omaha, is to be completed during the present year? If so her legislators should be careful how they give the least encouragement to this scheme. There can scarcely be a doubt that the movement comes from the Missouri interest, which is doing all that money can do, and using every possible means to secure a location for the Pacific railway south of Omaha and the Platte Valley. The Des Moines Improvement Company would also like to deprive the railway companies of that portion of the lands for which they have an old, but we believe a perfectly invalid claim. But under whatever pretence the movement is made, we have too much confidence in the good sense and the patriotism of the Iowa Legislature to believe for one moment that they will lend themselves to a scheme from the disasters attending which their noble State would not in a generation, if ever, recover.

If the extension of time, which Congress will undoubtedly grant, to complete the roads across Iowa, is also given by her Legislature, the four lines will be finished in five years, and two of them, certainly, in half that time. In five years, there is every reason to believe the Pacific Railway will be completed to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and the rich mineral fields of Colorado and Idaho will be pouring their golden treasures into the lap of Iowa, in exchange for her corn, wheat, beef and pork, and the State will enter upon an era of prosperity astounding to her most sanguine citizens. In spite of the difficulty of procuring labor, iron, and other materials, her railways have been extending steadily westward, and it is to be hoped that they will receive every possible encouragement to complete their lines, and thus to develop the resources of their noble State.

HOWLS OF THE RING.

The secession organ can not get reconciled to the blow treason and corruption received at the hands of the Supreme Court in the cases involving the prorogation of the Legislature. The promised aid to Jeff Davis can not now be given, and the fat plunder plots yield but disappointment. It was a sad blow to the schemes of the secession corruptionists. They are inconsolable. Like Rachel mourning for her slain offspring the "Ring" refuse to be comforted. The more they reflect on the juicy joints and sirloins snatched from under their very noses, the madder they get. And then look at the desperate situation of their "dear southern brethren." How much good a fire in the rear might have done them in this time of need. If the weight of Illinois could only be thrown into the rebel scale how greatly it would help Jeff Davis and his fellow traitors!

A civil war waged between the copperheads, backed by the Legislature, and the Unionists, led by the Governor, while it would have blockaded the State with ruin, destroyed the lives of thousands of citizens and reduced Illinois to the terrible condition of Missouri, would render the rebels incalculable aid. But if the "unfriendly" or disloyal legislation of the copperheads had not gone to the extent of declaring war against the Federal Government, its effect, nevertheless, would have been very bad, in alarming the timid and emboldening the sympathizers with traitors. The majority of the Legislature were members of the treasonable organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, and were full to overflowing of its malignant spirit.

But the loss to the rebels constitutes but a part of the grief of the copperheads. The most poignant pangs come from the demise of the Wabash swindle, whereby the "ring" lost untold thousands. Half the stock, rumor says, was divided among copperhead members and lobby. The decision of the Supreme Court was like snatching the bread out their mouths so confident were the corruptionists of their plunder. Hence their grief and anger.

One of the "ring" relieves his mind by attacking the Supreme Court in a three column editorial in the secession concern, for upsetting their bucket of milk. The Judges are savagely assailed, and read out of the party. They are denounced as aiders of a "Jacobin Governor and a Puritan party," and it is strongly intimated that they sold themselves to Abe Lincoln, for what consideration is not stated. Says the writer: "the Governor "has been sustained and is successful, and "the party which is destroying this great "Government has received a fresh impulse." It is thus confessed that the object of the copperheads was to bring the Legislature into collision with the Executive of the State and the Administration of the Government. What is meant by "destroying this great Government" is overthrowing the slaveholding oligarchy and upsetting the "corner-stone" on which the rebellion is built. That is the plain interpretation of it. But the "ring" may as well be quiet and make a virtue of necessity. The job is done. The Wabash swindle is not only dead but it stinketh, and the scheme to place Illinois on the side of the rebels is shivered to atoms. The Supreme Court, independent of party trammels, decided the case according to the law and the facts. A thousand columns of the most specious special pleading can never reverse the decree, or resurrect that defunct and infamous [illegible] a new one. The people next fall [illegible] the loyal sentiments of the [illegible] of Illinois. Let the "ring" howl.

☞ The rebellion, with the occupation of Richmond, might and doubtless would have been put down in 1861 had not Presid't Lincoln, against the remonstrances of Gen. Scott, prematurely pushed forward the army under Gen. McDowell to that first great disaster at Bull Run, the immediate result of which was the loss to the national cause of millions of Union men in the rebellious States.—*N. Y. Herald.*

That is about as cool a falsehood as we have recently seen. In the first place it is false that Lincoln pushed the army against the remonstrance of Scott. The army went forward when Scott and McDowell both thought it was ready and that the proper time had come.

McDowell and Scott both wanted to fight the battle ten days earlier than it came off, but were prevented by delays in procuring transportation and in getting the men ready. The terms of enlistment of most of the force expired in July and they were impatient to strike a blow while the army was at its maximum strength and before the rebels could concentrate a large force. The 16th of July was the latest day fixed for the battle. If fought then, it would certainly have been won; but there were five days of unaccountable delay, which, added to the imbecility of copperhead Patterson, one of the *Herald's* pets, who neglected to fight or follow the rebel Gen. Johnson, lost us the action. He remained in the vicinity of Charleston, Va., for a fortnight preceding the battle and on the day it was fought fell back to Harper's Ferry with 20,000 troops, while Gen. Johnson was making a forced march with 12,000 rebels to join Beauregard, whom he reached at the critical moment at 3 P. M., when the battle was going against him. This heavy reinforcement changed the fate of the day and converted a Federal victory into a scandalous defeat. How is President Lincoln accountable for the cowardice or dereliction of Gen. Patterson? The *Herald* has a habit of uttering falsehoods with shocking recklessness.

The Amnesty Proclamation in Tennessee.

The Nashville *Union* reports, on the authority of a gentleman just from Knoxville, that some days since five rebels entered our lines, waving a white handkerchief, and when asked what they wanted, replied that they wished to see the amnesty proclamation; adding that they would prefer to be returned with a number of copies to circulate among their friends, but that they would not object if retained as prisoners. The federal commander thought best to furnish them a great number of copies, and allow them to return secretly, so that their visit would not be discovered. No wonder that Longstreet protests against the circulation of that document amongst his soldiers, prepared as they evidently are to accept its advantages.

The *Union* says also "Hon. John Ried, formerly a Senator from Davidson County in the state legislature, and an able lawyer, has returned from Dixie, and accepted the President's amnesty proclamation. He advises all others to follow his example, as the Confederacy must go to the dogs. It John Bell doesn't want to be conscripted, notwithstanding his age, Mr. Reid says he will be compelled also to come in."

The Almanach de Gotha.

This aristocratic little annual for 1864 gives the usual variety of imperial and royal statistics. We again learn that the oldest living sovereign is William, King of Wurtemberg, who is aged eighty-two. Next comes Ferdinand of Hesse-Homburg, aged eighty; Henry sixty-seventh—imagine the long line of insignificant Henries who preceded him!—prince of the younger branch of Reuss, aged seventy-six; Leopold, King of the Belgians, aged seventy-three, and the Pope, aged seventy-one. The youngest sovereigns are Henry Twenty-second, of the older branch of Reuss, aged seventeen, and the newly-elected King of Greece, aged eighteen. For seniority of reign Duke Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen takes the palm, as he was made duke in 1803, when three years old, and has held his place ever since. Napoleon III. is the sixteenth monarch in point of age, and Queen Victoria the twenty-sixth.

Idaho for the Union.

We are at last in possession of the returns of the recent Territorial election in Idaho. The total vote polled was 7,912, of which Gov. Wallace, the Union candidate, received 4,389, and Judge Cannady, copperhead, received 3,523, giving the former a clear majority of 866 votes.

Idaho has thus placed herself clearly and decidedly right upon the Union question, a consummation as gratifying as it was unexpected to us.

Knowing that for two years past it had been the refuge of all the scalawags who had been driven by the law, fear of the draft, or the condemnation of public opinion, from all the surrounding Territories and States, we had feared that their vote would outnumber that of the more substantial and orderly class of citizens. The election, however, has dispelled that fear, and raised Idaho very much in the estimation of the public abroad.

Gov. Wm. H. Wallace, the delegate elect, is an excellent man. He is well known, and deservedly popular throughout the country of the North Pacific slope—in Oregon, Washington and the new Territory he has now the honor to represent. Moreover, it is not his first experience in Congress, having been delegate from Washington Territory for one or more terms of Congress. He will make an able and faithful representative, and prove an honor and valuable aid to the great West in the halls of Congress.

We annex the vote by counties and districts:

County or District.	Wallace.	Cannady.
Boise County, west slope	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho County, west slope	127	113
Nez Perce, west slope	263	159
Missoula, west slope	19	55
Shoshone, west slope	69	60
Bannock City, east slope	240	73
Nevada City, east slope	21	171
Stivan's Gulch, east slope	29	50
Virginia City, east slope	295	433
Prickly Pear, east slope	11	
Fort Laramie, east slope	479	
Total	[illegible]	3,523

West slope, [illegible]; east slope, 1,812.

The Legislative Assembly stands as follows:

COUNCIL.—Boise county, Joseph Miller and Ephraim Smith; Nez Perce county, E. B. Waterbury; Idaho county, L. Stanford; Shoshone county, Stanford Capps; East Slope, Wm. C. Rheem and N. P. Lanford.

HOUSE.—Boise county, C. P. Bodfish, M. C. Brown, W. R. Keithly, R. B. Campbell, and Milton Kelly; Nez Perce county, L. Bacon*; Idaho county, A. Leland and John Wood; Shoshone county, James Orr; Missoula county, Albert Clark*; East Slope, L. C. Miller, Mark A Moore* and James Tufts.

In the Council there are six Union and one copperhead. In the House ten Union and three copperheads, showing the Territory pretty unanimously sound on the goose.—*Denver (Colorado) News, Jan. 17.*

*Copperhead.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.—A new method of separating the gold from the quartz has been put in practice in Colorado Territory, by means of which the value of gold mining in that region will be nearly quadrupled. The arsenic has hitherto defined the action of the mercury used for amalgamation, but this process avoids the contract of the two, and gives ninety-five per cent of all the gold contained in the ore. The sulphur and other volatile substances are expelled by heat. The greatest difficulty before encountered has been the liability of the machinery to get out of repair, but it is thought that this has been to a great extent counteracted.

☞ Judge McCunn has got at his old work in his new and higher court in New York. He let out two notorious pick-pockets, convicted in a lower court of plying their business at Archbishop Hughes' funeral, and sent to prison.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Why Not let the Soldiers Vote—Homesteads for Military Services—Per Centage to U. S. District Attorneys—Report of Public Printer—Department of Industry—A Bit of a Breeze—Josh Allen's Speech—Patents Granted.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1864.

WHY NOT LET THE SOLDIERS VOTE?

A member has introduced a bill into the House, providing for taking the vote of the soldiers for President and members of Congress. What objection is there to this? He who fights for his country should vote for his country's officials. Does it make a man any the less able to exercise the elective franchise because he has shouldered his musket and risked his life in its defence? Nobody but a copperhead would say yes to this. They say yes because they know the soldiers are against them. They have a wholesome dread of those enormous majorities against Vallandigham. They remember, while they quake in their shoes, the denunciations of the copperhead legislature of Illinois, and their words of encouragement and promises of future vengeance, sent home to gallant and true Dick Yates, of Illinois. They do not want the soldiers to vote. On the other hand they want to make peace with the rebels at home while the gallant boys are fighting them in the field. But it appears strange that a party which proposes to run Gen. McClellan for the Presidency, who is claimed as the idol of the army, will not allow the soldiers who so ardently admire him to record that admiration at the ballot box. Either the copperheads distrust their proposed candidate's popularity, or they have very little confidence in his ability or the intelligence of the army. They can take either horn of the dilemma. Let the elections all take place on one day. Let the people vote for President, Governors and members of Congress, and it will be very easy to frame a law by which the army can record its preferences. It seems to me that the party which is in favor of the soldiers voting, is the friend of the soldiers, and the party that opposes their voting, is their enemy. I will refer to this subject again.

I sent you a bill, introduced by Senator Wilson, of Mass., providing for homesteads for military services. It is a very important one, and its main object is to prevent that speculation in lands in the Southern States, which has proved so baneful in the West. It deems all lands purchased by the Secretary of the Interior unappropriated lands, and allows any officer or soldier, white or colored, who has served two years in the army, or who may have been disabled by wounds or disease, to enter eighty acres or less of the same, under the Homestead Bill. It also provides for the appraisement of the houses, fences, &c., in same, which are to be paid for by the person entering the land. This is a very important bill, one of the most important yet introduced respecting the confiscated lands. It will prevent these lands falling into the hands of speculators, and thus preventing not only the settlement, but consequent pacification of the Southern States.

PERCENTAGE TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

In this connection, an act should be passed allowing a per-centage to the District Attorneys of all lands confiscated by the courts.—This would have the effect to make them act vigorously upon the law. It is well known that in those States in which prosecuting attorneys are paid a per-centage on penal lands collected by them, and on fines, &c., collected from criminals, the law is much better enforced and the ends of justice reached. The zeal of the prosecuting attorneys in the Recorders' Court of your city is a standing evidence of the benefit of such a provision.

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTER.

Mr. John D. Defrees, the Public Printer, has sent in his report, from which I make a few extracts. There has been a great increase in disbursements, as will be seen in this table:

	1862.	1863.
Public printing, including labor and materials, except paper	$172,531.02	$285,664.80
Paper for the public printing	206,497.21	830,801.[illegible]
Lithographing and engraving	23,159.27	64,126.38
Public binding, including labor, machinery and materials	146,682.63	223,945.[illegible]
	549,299.13	1,404,539.04

The cost of the public printing, under the act of 1863, compared with what it would have cost under the act of 1852, is shown by the following:

The printing executed during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1863, would have cost, under the act of 1852, (see statement No. 1) the sum of	$566,625.[illegible]
The total amount expended in the execution of this work, and the purchase of additional machinery, (see statement No. 2,) is	285,664.80
Exhibiting a saving in expense of	280,961.02

The saving in all branches of the Department as compared with what the cost would have been under the act of 1852, is shown by the following table:

Saving in cost of printing, from March 4, 1861, to September 30, 1861	$35,497.86
Saving in cost on blank books and ruling	8,084.60
Saving in cost of printing, from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862	99,210.34
Saving in cost of binding and blank books, same time	42,808.72
Saving in cost of printing, from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863	280,961.02
Saving in cost of binding and blank books	97,468.1[illegible]
Total saving since the establishment of the office up to September 30, 1863	$563,933.65

I visited the Printing House some time since and found everything in the best of order, and all the employes apparently diligent in their duties. The establishment is immense. Having been connected with printing offices for nearly a quarter of a century, I am able to speak intelligently of the manner in which Mr. DeFrees runs this important branch of the public service.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, will soon introduce a bill providing for a Department of Industry. It will embrace a Bureau of Immigration, a Bureau of Mines, &c. It is a very important department, and in the hands of Mr. Orth, the bill will no doubt be comprehensive in its features and purposes.

A BIT OF A BREEZE.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, and Fernando Wood had a little passage at arms to-day, in which Fernando had rather the worst of it. Mr. Schenck desired to bring up the enrollment bill, but Fernando objected, and threatened to filibuster. Mr. Schenck said in that case he would call for the previous question, and thus cut off all debate on everything. This brought the leader of the copperheads to his senses, and the matter ended by Mr. Schenck carrying his point. One thing is certain, Bob Schenck cannot be bluffed off. When he takes a notion to go ahead he'll go, no matter what blocks the way.

JOSH ALLEN'S SPEECH.

Josh Allen got the floor at last yesterday, and made his speech in reply to Mr. Arnold. The latter followed, and flung the twenty-third resolution of the Springfield Convention in Josh's face, which was a staggerer for Josh, and he collapsed immediately. Josh's speech was about as good as they make on his side of the question.

PATENTS GRANTED.

Sugar Evaporator—R. S. Cole, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Stove—Charles C. Converse, Dubuque, Iowa.
Grain Drill—T. R. Cormick, Independence, Iowa.
Moulds for Casting Steel—John Deere, Moline, Ill.
Operating Heavy Ordnance—James B. Eads, St. Louis, Mo.
Grain Cradle—A. P. Graves, Eureka, Wis.
Hooks for Cam Rods of Steam Engines—B. A. Haycock, Richland, Iowa.
Explosive Shells for Ordnance—Henry Helm, Salina, Kansas.
Grain Separator—Harrison Ogborn and John W. Free, Green Forks, Ind.
Apparatus for Evaporating and Refining Sugar—J. E. Youngman, Richford, Ill.
Plane for Printing Table Leaves—T. T. Granger, Pecatonica, Ill.
Device for Shrinking—Jos. Olmstead, Chicago, Ill.
Sugar Mill—Luther E. Porter, Lake Mills, Wis.

SANITARY FAIR.

The Ladies' National Sanitary Fair was opened last evening. A large audience was present. Speeches were made by Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas; Senator Lane, of Kansas; Judge Kelley and others. The Misses Hall (four sisters) sung a song, the "Rock of Liberty," with very fine effect. The President is to visit the Fair this evening. F.

The Alexandra Case.

The decision in the Alexandra case is adverse to the English Government. The trial commenced on the 6th of June last, before the Lord Chief Baron, on an information that the Alexandra was fitted out in violation of the seventh section of the Foreign Enlistment act. The indictment contained some ninety-eight counts, of which ninety-six were variations on eight charges. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants. The Attorney General moved for a new trial on the ground that the Lord Chief Baron had improperly charged or misdirected the jury in regard to the law applicable to the case. His direction was, to use his own words, as follows:

That the defendants were within the meaning of the act if they equipped and fitted out a ship as a ship-of-war, with intent to conduct hostilities; but that if the commerce of this country in ships either of peace or war was to continue—if the ships left this country in no condition to cruise or to commit hostilities, though the hull might be in some respects of a warlike character—then there had been no violation of the act.

The argument on the rule against this direction occupied six days. The decision is now given to discharge the rule. The judges were equally divided, and in order to avoid a deadlock, the youngest judge makes a nominal concession, in accordance with an English custom. The Lord Chief Baron Pollock and Baron Bramwell favored the discharge. Baron Channell and Baron Pigott favored making the rule absolute. The entire case is reviewed at great length in the opinions of the Judges, and with much learning. The Chief Baron and Baron Bramwell hold that the statute, being penal, must be strictly construed; that a complete equipment for war must be shown, and that, of course, no political considerations should be allowed to affect the case. The Chief Baron observed that the seventh section forbids any one to equip, arm, &c., but the word "build" is omitted, and therefore building was not prohibited by the act. He added that "the Legislature could not intentionally omit the word "build," and then say they meant to forbid the building; and he therefore held that any vessel, even for warlike purposes, might be lawfully built in British ports, provided they were not fitted out in the manner provided in the 7th section." Baron Bramwell found nothing in the statute to forbid the building of the Alexandra—she had not been armed or equipped—and he agreed with one of the counsel that "a party may sell a vessel-of-war to a belligerent if he do not equip her."

The dissenting judges thought the character of the equipments of the Alexandra had not been so placed before the jury that they could form an independent judgement.—They thought the "intent" of violating the spirit of the statute or of committing hostilities was mainly to be considered, and that this question of intent should have been clearly presented and distinctly left to the jury.—These points are thus briefly stated by Baron Channell:

First, Whether there was an intent on the part of any one having a controlling power over the Alexandra that she should be used or employed in cruising and committing hostilities against the United States. *Second*, If so, was she equipped and fitted out in a British port with that intent? *Third*, If not, were there an attempt so to equip and fit her out? and *Fourth*, Did any one knowingly aid and assist in such equipment and fitting out?

As Baron Pigott has nominally withdrawn his decision, the application for a new trial is refused, and the case can now be brought on appeal before the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and then if no satisfactory decision is rendered, before the House of Lords.

Earl Russell has already declared that he will go to Parliament for legislation if existing laws are not sufficient to put an end to these violations of neutrality.

The decision of the Court under consideration, can be of little advantage to the owners of the Alexandra or their rebel friends. We hear that the owners have already spent more money in legal proceedings than the vessel is worth; and as the case must remain in abeyance, and the Alexandra in dock, for several months yet before a finality is reached, it is clear that the rebellion will receive little aid from the vessel whose detention has caused so great a stir. The English "broad arrow" is distinctly branded upon all similar enterprises until this case is definitely determined.

THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDMEN.

Heartless and Cruel Conduct of the Contractors.

A Reform Loudly Demanded.

[From the N. Y. Independent, Jan. 28.]

Adjt. Gen. Thomas went out West last spring to organize negro regiments, and to put in operation a free labor plantation system. It is understood that his instructions covered all questions relating to the enlistment, employment, government and subsistence of the freedmen in the Mississippi Valley, and that his authority was ample for all purposes. He raised about twenty regiments, devised and issued to the public a plan for the leasing of the abandoned plantations, and established certain regulations for their management. He has since made a report, which pronounces his experiment "a complete success." All the lessees, says Gen. Thomas, made a profit on their outlay, and of that we presume there is no doubt. Of the few laborers whom they employed, he speaks as follows:

The freedmen have all worked for wages, according to a scale fixed upon by the Board of Commissioners, and at a higher rate, I understand, than was adopted in the Department of the Gulf. They have been well and more abundantly fed than they were when held in slavery. Schools have been established upon the plantations, and the lessees have felt it a duty by every proper means to elevate this unfortunate race. * * * Those employed have thus been of no expense to the Government, but have supported themselves and families. They are perfectly contented, and look forward with hope to future elevation of character. The experiment, adopted hastily, and from necessity with many misgivings, I now regard a complete success.

So far Gen. Thomas. Now look at the other side of the picture.

James E. Yeatman, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, has recently visited the plantations and camps of the freedmen along the Mississippi, and has made a report of his observations, which is published in pamphlet. Mr. Yeatman's relation to the Sanitary Commission is a guarantee of his character, and he is further qualified to judge on such a subject by experience previously to the war in the management of a large cotton plantation near Milliken's Bend. His report embraces a mass of testimony on other points, but we extract only a part of what touches the plantations:

"Dr. Littlefield, who is the physician of the Infirmary Farm, is located at the Savage Place, where he has established a freedmen's hospital. He appears to take a very deep interest in this people, and is desirous to aid in improving their condition. He reports he has to furnish medicines and attendance to many of those on leased plantations, [illegible]

Of the lessees to whom the negroes are entrusted Mr. Yeatman says:

The parties leasing plantations and employing these negroes do it from no motive either of loyalty or humanity. The desire of gain alone prompts them, and they care little whether they make it out of those they employ or from the land. [illegible]

There is a camp at Young's Point, in which are 2,160 men, women and children, crowded in miserable hovels, destitute of all comforts and dying at the horrible rate of thirty, fifty, and seventy-five a day. The number on the Mississippi is estimated at more than 25,000, none properly cared for, the majority not cared for at all. God gave them to the Government to be freed, educated, lifted into a new life. The Government put them in the hands of guardians, from whose carelessness and cruelty some of them even seek refuge again in slavery. The problem of emancipation is made doubly complex, for the negro is almost taught to doubt the benefits of freedom.

Gen. Thomas' report is dated Oct. 15; Mr. Yeatman's Dec. 17th, 1863. Their statements are so irreconcilably at variance that we can only conclude Gen. Thomas' to have been based on the representation of his lessees. Mr. Yeatman's, we know, were gathered from personal observation, and have not been contradicted. Painful to the country and discreditable to the Government as they are, they are scarcely more than might have been anticipated by any one who understood Gen. Thomas' system at the outset. That system was never framed for the benefit of the negro. Like Gen. Banks' in Louisiana, which in terms was made to depend on the accord of the Government and the planters, this was meant to stimulate the production of cotton, and to relieve the military authorities from the maintenance of an emancipated population. The welfare of the negro was an afterthought, or was consulted mainly in deference to the growing philanthropic sentiment of the North. Like the apprenticeship experiment in Jamaica, it placed the negro in the hands of irresponsible guardians, who were restrained neither by competent supervision nor by their own interests from frightfully abusing their trust. The slaveowner had invested capital in his human chattel, and there was a limit beyond which it was not profitable to abuse him. The plantation lessee hires his negroes of the Government, and suffers no loss whether he overworks or starves them, and evidence is abundant that many of the lessees have done both. It is not apprenticeship in name, like Jamaica, but it differs mainly in the substitution of grasping and heartless speculators in place of the former masters of the slaves.

With inconsiderable modifications, this system remains in operation to-day, and is sustained by the Government. Gen. Thomas proclaims it a success, but it must be supposed that he has not had time to examine into the real condition of the freedmen. He found his experiment a success financially, and took the rest for granted. He found negro lessees skillfully managing their plantations and producing even "a higher grade" of cotton than their white competitors, and justly recognizes their merits. But he seems not to have suspected the abuses which Mr. Yeatman has pointed out, and not to have been aware that the stipulations which he had originally made in behalf of the freedmen had been disregarded and derided by the lessees. Had he known the facts, he never would have recommended the renewal of the existing leases.

The Government can not afford to let this go on. Mr. Yeatman's report has been widely circulated, and the facts are in possession of the people. We take it for granted that the present system will be abandoned. To retain it in the face of such an exposure is, or ought to be, impossible, and is at any rate inconsistent with the supposition that the Government means to do its duty. It is not merely a question of abuses—which under any organization must be expected—it is the system itself which is inherently vicious. The construction of another should be placed in the hands of some one who will not regard the negroes as live stock, who will not consider either the profit of speculation or the production of a cotton crop as the first object, but who will understand that he is charged with the welfare of a liberated race, whom we have kept enslaved for two hundred years, and to whom we owe such recompense as it is still possible to give.

A RARE GEM.—We were shown yesterday, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, at the jewelry establishment of George McCalla, a rare old gem, fashioned as a watch-seal, which has attached to it a story at once illustrating the improvidence and the vice of an arch traitor. The seal is wrought from a mineral only found in the north of Scotland, which is held in high repute by the Scottish nobility, and known among local mineralogists as *Cairngorm*. It is as pure as the diamond, with a slightly smoky tinge, which rather adds than detracts from its lustre. Jeff. Davis, in his days of political success, prided himself greatly in the possession of this rare stone, and wore it with display peculiar to the Southern table for gew-gaws of this description. But, as the romance runs in connection with the seal, Davis one night, in his gambling revels, suddenly found that he had drained his ready cash in euchre, and, being loth to leave the game without one effort to retrieve his fortunes, staked his precious seal on the hazard of the cards and lost. The seal changed hands until it has at length found its way here, where it is exhibited as a gem of rare value, as well as a curious relic of vice and improvidence.

TREMBLING AT BEAST BUTLER.—The rebels are disgusted with Butler. They call him "Beast." They proclaim him outlawed. They offer a price for his head, yet are terribly frightened whenever he comes near enough to give them a chance to take him. Just now they are shaking in their boots at Wilmington in anticipation of a visit from him. The Richmond *Whig* smells mischief there. Butler is coming, it says, and if he takes Wilmington, Charleston falls by a rear attack. Why does Butler persist in making himself so very disagreeable to the Richmond gentry?

ARRESTED.—Ira Davenport, one of the Davenport brothers, was arrested at Sturgis, (Mich.) last week for refusing to take out a license to exhibit "spiritual manifestations in demonstration of the soul's immortality." After a hearing, he was required to give bail in the sum of $200. Immediately after his bonds were given, he was again arrested for giving exhibitions without a government license. This he paid. Still another suit was entered by the village of Sturgis for the same cause. Sturgis is excited by this matter.

☞ A rifled steel cannon has been cast in one of the imperial foundries, which is superior to anything yet produced by Sir William Armstrong. It was tried at the Polygon of Gavre, near Lorient, and the ball passed through a target as strongly plated as any frigate afloat, at a distance of 1,000 yards. Its superiority over Sir William Armstrong's gun is said to consist in its comparative lightness and in the facility with which it can be maneuvered.

☞ The *Boston Transcript* says: A Doctor of Divinity in this vicinity, who has become somewhat noted for his adhesion to Ecclesiastical forms of late, recently dated several friendly notes to a brother clergyman, whose tendencies are in an opposite direction, on Saints' Days. Upon receiving a note dated Saint Thomas's Day, the recipient made a reply on Monday, and dated his epistle "Washing Day."

WISCONSIN.—Some idea of the importance of the Wisconsin pineries may be formed from the fact that the timber for the bridges just completed at Chattanooga, and immediate points, was sawed at Oskosh, in Wisconsin. These bridges are constructed by the Cincinnati Bridge Company. Seven car loads of lumber each day for forty days were sent to Chattanooga.

☞ The entire Union ticket was elected in Wheeling, W. V., on Wednesday last, by majorities running from 40 to 100.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1864.

The money market continues gradually to work easier. Best customers begin to get liberal accommodations, and some perhaps may obtain all they want. The demand, however, is still much larger than the supply. Of course the market must still be quoted close, for there is a large class of borrowers whose claims find no response from bankers.

New York exchange is easier; but the rates are not uniform. Some, the majority we think, sell freely to customers at ¼, while with others the rate is ⅜. The buying price is [illegible], and possibly ¼ may sometimes be paid.

Private dispatches to James Boyd, banker, No. 38 Clark street, gave the rates of gold in New York as follows: At 9:30 a. m., 157⅞; 12 m., 158; 1 p. m., 157⅞—closing firm at 157¾. The buying price here was 155@156½. There was no disposition to buy very close to the New York rates, and not much changing hands on any terms.

Silver buying 145@149. Legal tender notes not so firm; buying [illegible]; selling 25@40c per $100. Canada currency in demand at 154@155.

A RUN.—There has been a considerable run during the day on the Illinois Savings' or the State Savings' Institution. The origin of it is certain articles in the "Illinois Staats Zeitung." The President, J. C. Haines, Esq., assures us that about one-half of the funds of the institution is invested in United States Government securities, one-third in Chicago city and county, and the balance in cash and loans to citizens on the best of collaterals. If this statement be correct, there can be no loss whatever to depositors, and the run is simply absurd. But if people want their money somewhere else, it is their right to place it where they wish.

A RAID UPON THE NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Marshal Holden of New York, having completed the raid upon the banks for the collection of taxes upon their capital stock, began a similar raid on Thursday last upon the Insurance Companies who have failed to come to the tax license office and settle. The following is a statement of the levies thus far made:

Corporation.	Am't of Tax.	Interest.
Arctic Insurance Company	[illegible]	$177.50
Empire Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Insurance Company	[illegible]	161.73
Standard Insurance Company	[illegible]	192.54
Washington Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Security Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania Insurance Company	[illegible]	151.51

Profiting by the experience of the banks from whom payments were forced, the officers of the Insurance Companies accommodatingly placed the requisite sum before the Marshal with a warning not to take it. About thirteen more insurance companies are to be levied upon. The North American and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company paid their tax bills at the Marshal's office under protest. Over seventy insurance companies have paid their bills without objection.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK R. I.—We learn that a large proportion of the circulation of this bank, which has recently passed into the hands of Wingate Hayes, Esq., of Providence, as Receiver, is still held by the parties who attempted the fraud, of getting $750,000 of bills printed for circulation. The bills so held are signed by W. D. Bannister, President, and M. H. Duplessis, Cashier, and as no consideration was given to the bank for them, they will not probably be entitled to a dividend. Most of the bills are held by parties in Boston, New York and Brooklyn, who are now endeavoring to "shove" them upon the public, and thus consummate, to some extent, the fraud commenced by them. The public should be on their guard against receiving them.

New York Stock Market—Feb. 1.

Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts for the last forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	700
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1200
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1961

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 30, 1864.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. W. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. & St. L. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
For same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts of Hogs to-day were only 340 live and 2,740 dressed. There was a good demand for Dressed Hogs at the opening, chiefly by packers, and prices advanced about 25c ₩ 100 lbs—but before the close the market fell back, and the day's advance is only 15c. Light Hogs were chiefly in demand, and the sales liberal at a range of $5.25@8.00—hogs under 200 lbs selling at $6.75@7.50, and over 300 lbs at $7.70@8.00—chiefly at the inside quotations.

There was a very firm feeling in the Provision market, but there was not much activity. Mess Pork was in limited request, and we note sales of 350 brls country at $17.75@18.00, and 100 brls M. O. Pork at $16.50. There were buyers of city packed Mess Pork at $19.00, but it was held at $19.50. English middles continue in active demand and the market is firm, but the offerings are unusually light. Only about 500 bxs changed hands, at 9¾@9⅞c for Short Rib and 9c for Cumberlands, part for forward delivery. There was also a good inquiry for Bulk Hams and Shoulders, with sales of 22,000 lbs and 1,500 pcs country-cured at 9½@9⅝c loose for Hams, and [illegible] loose for Shoulders. City Cured Hams are held firmly at 9¾c loose; and Sugar-cured at [illegible] loose. Pickled Hams are in good demand and scarce—with sales of 150 trcs country at 10¼c. A small lot of Pickled Shoulders in brls was sold at $14.50. Beef Hams continue in active demand and firm at $17.50, at which price we note sales to-day of 100 brls. Lard was in good inquiry and the market was decidedly firmer—with sales of only about 250 trcs at 11¾c for prime country kettle, and 12c for prime city steam.

The demand for Highwines to-day was very light and the market was weaker—with sales of only about 300 brls at 69@71c—chiefly at 70c, at which quotations the market closed dull.

Flour was quiet but held firmly. Wheat was in better request, and prices advanced about ½c per bushel—with moderate sales at $1.17 for No. 1 Spring and $1.10@1.11 for No. 2—chiefly at the outside figure.

Old Corn was quiet and steady at 91c for No. 1 and 90c for No. 2. New Corn, however, was in active demand and 1c@2c higher—with sales at 75@79½c for New Corn in store and 74c for No Grade in store.

Oats were easier—with moderate sales at 61½@62c for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2 in store—the market closing at the inside quotations.

Rye remains quiet—with trifling sales of No. 1 in store at $1.14. Barley was neglected and nominal.

Clover seed was in good request and firm at $7.75@8.12½. Timothy was less active, but unchanged—common to prime selling at $3.25@3.50. Flax Seed was firm, with light sales at $2.65.

There has been little activity in the market for Live Hogs since the close of Saturday's market, the receipts having been almost entirely bought by one of our packing firms. The entered sales amount to 1,387 head at $5.50@6.20, but chiefly taken at $5.90@6.00 ₩ 100 lbs. The market appears firm at previous quotations, with a fair demand.

In Beef Cattle the transactions have been restricted to 467 head, which were taken by shippers and on government account at $3.00@4.25 ₩ 100 lbs. Medium to prime shipping grades are in good demand at previous quotations.

Foreign Commercial Circulars.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1864.

BREADSTUFFS.—Since our last we have experienced [illegible]

[illegible] GROVES & TODD.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9, 1864.

BREADSTUFFS.—During the past week a considerable business has been done in all articles at increased prices. The demand is principally speculative, the country markets do not respond to any extent. [illegible]

CHARLES CUSACK & SON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9, 1864.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market has been strong throughout the week, but closes with a quiet aspect. [illegible]

PATTERSON BROS. & CO.

GLASGOW, Jan. 9, 1864.

Since our last we have had constant frost, which has every appearance of continuance. Arrivals during the week are heavy of wheat, and liberal of most other articles. During the week our trade has been characterized by great firmness for all articles, particularly wheat, which continues to be dealt in by outside speculators for holding over.

At to-day's market we had only a moderate attendance. Business was almost interrupted by a dense fog. Wheat very firm, at 6d per boll advance. Flour, both sack and barrel, 6d dearer. Barley 3d@6d dearer. Oats and oatmeal firm at late rates. Beans and peas held for rather more money. Indian corn 3d per 480 lbs higher.

In provisions we have had a very moderate business during the week, and quotations for all articles remain nominally unaltered. Butter and cheese are still scarce, and all arrivals continue to be placed off quay at full rates.

STEEL & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh Oil Market—Jan. 30.

Business in the oil way continues suspended; that is, we did not mean to say the wells had suspended—we only referred to operations. The difference between the views of buyers and sellers range from 1½@3c per gallon. Until a compromise be effected, we do not look for any large transactions. The Eastern markets all continue dull, with no export demand, as our market is governed pretty much altogether by the Eastern quotations. Prices there will have to advance or the rates decline here, before we can look for brisk times in the oil trade in our city. The stock of Crude in hand is not large. The opening of the river to the head waters of the Alleghany, and the steamers running to Oil City, will soon increase the receipts. At all events trade will open anew on Monday, at what prices remain to be seen; in the meantime we give the nominal rates, viz:

CRUDE—In bulk 18@19c; packages included, 23@24c. We could learn of no sales.

REFINED—Bonded is held at 37@39c; free at 47@50c. We quote the rates for what they are worth.

Workings of the Reciprocity Treaty.

A dispatch from Washington of January 27, says that the following decisions have been given by the Secretary of the Treasury, arising on appeals by importers from the decisions of Collectors:

An appeal was taken from a decision assessing a duty on pig copper at the rate of two cents per pound on certain regulus of copper imported from Canada, the importer claiming that under the reciprocity treaty the article was entitled to entry duty free as copper ore. The Secretary of the Treasury has overruled the decision on the ground that under the reciprocity treaty ores of metals of all kinds are entitled to free entry.

The importers of shingles from Canada claimed that they were not liable to duty under the reciprocity treaty.

The Secretary says an inspection of the sample shows the article in question to be manufactured in part by planing, shaving, or a process of manufacture other than rough hewing or shaving, and not introduced in the terms of the treaty, and consequently liable to duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Allegheny Live Stock Market—Jan. 29.

Business at the cattle yards has been in a great measure suspended during the past week, caused by the difficulty which existed between the mechanics employed on the Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad, which prevented the cars from running, so that the stock amounting to hundreds of both cattle, sheep and hogs, were detained one the way, awaiting the adjustment of the difficulty and the running of the cars. The matter having been arranged by the employment of new hands, the trains are now running regular. Next week we expect to make our report as full and interesting as usual. Prices were altogether nominal. What few sales of cattle came under our notice will be found reported below:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

J B Bernett sold 16 head at $3.40.
Trueman & Marks sold 78 head at $3.00@5.00.
G W Evans sold 37 head at $3.00@5.00.
A Deetz sold 26 head at $4.00.
J H Byerly sold 16 head at $3.00@4.30.
Krouse & Good sold 65 head at [illegible].
[illegible] sold [illegible] head to butchers at [illegible].
Myers & Bro. shipped 118 head at [illegible].

HOGS—The sales were extremely limited for the best of all reasons, there being no stock to operate with. Prices were nominal.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

J B Bennett sold 65 head at $7.50.
G W Evans sold 67 head at $7.50.

Imports of Flour and Grain at Liverpool for three Years.

The following table shows the imports of Flour and Grain at Liverpool during the past three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Wheat, quarters	1,473,860	2,988,979	2,165,810
Barley, "	48,405	27,783	33,718
Oats, "	102,487	178,379	249,287
Indian Corn, quarters	868,718	972,796	1,212,240
Flour, brls	835,269	1,643,965	1,126,346
Flour, sacks	253,483	253,025	36,445

Stocks of Flour and Grain in Liverpool—Jan. 1.

The following are the estimated Stocks of Flour and Grain in Liverpool on the 1st of January for three years:

	Jan. 1, 1864.	Jan. 1, 1863.	Jan. 1, 1862.
Wheat, quarters	366,112	795,588	303,308
Barley, quarters	4,862	6,487	2,483
Oats, quarters	24,277	19,283	15,812
Indian Corn, quarters	191,323	293,390	260,928
Flour, brls	126,468	230,473	145,119
Flour, sacks	84,930	137,243	56,854

Buffalo Grain Market—Jan. 30.

FLOUR—The market steady and only moderately active. Sales, 805 brls at $6.12½@6.25 for spring extra; $7.60 for double extra red winter; $6.25 for Canada bakers, and $7.25@7.50@7.62½ for the range of white wheat double extra Ohio and Canada.

WHEAT—The market quiet and inactive. Held at previous quotations. There is no milling or speculative demand.

CORN—In only moderate request. Sales, 4,700 bu old western mixed, from store, at $1.00, and 400 bu old, on track, at 98c.

OATS—Lower. Sales, 750 bu Canadian at 79c, chiefly held at 70c for Canada, and 75c for western.

BARLEY—Quiet and nominal at $1.20 for Canadian, with only moderate request.

RYE—Dull and nominal at $1.25 for Chicago, and $1.20 for Milwaukee.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1864.

HOGS—The receipts since the close of Saturday's market have been limited to about 900 head, at the various yards, and these mostly were brought in by the Illinois Central railway, the receipts for which are not included in the daily returns posted on 'Change, a copy of which appears in another column. With so small a number to hand, there has been little room for competition, especially as upwards 1,100 head were bought by one packing firm in this city, Messrs Reed & Sherwin, thus leaving but a very few straggling lots for other buyers. The total entered sales since Saturday amount to 1,387 hogs at prices ranging from $5.50 to $6.20, but chiefly at $5.90@5.90 ₩ 100 lbs.

So far as the limited amount of business done, and the general feeling expressed by buyers will enable us to form an opinion, there has been no departure from the quotations of Saturday's market at which there appears to be a fair demand both with shippers and packers.

HOG SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	A. W.	Price.
Berry	Reed & Sherwin	26	168	$5.50
Peacock	do	450	190	5.90
Woodson	do	450	231	5.90
Milwood	do	136	200	5.90
J. Adams	do	87	184	[illegible]
Wilson	Ward	45	200	[illegible]
Hilton	Holmes	61	222	5.90
Brittenham	Cushing	111	257	6.20

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle since Saturday are about 450 head. Considering the smallness of the supply there has been a fair amount of activity in the market, principally among shippers, and on Government account. The entered sales amount to 467 head, at prices ranging from $3.00@4.25 ₩ 100 lbs. The market appears to be decidedly firm at previous quotations, with an upward tendency, provided the supply continues so small and insignificant. Medium to prime shipping qualities are in principal request.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Rosenthal sold Fawsett 50, av 1091, at $3.50.
Burk sold Wall 20, av 981, at $3.50.
Killengen sold Gordon 85, av 1218, at $4.00.
Rosenthal sold Dykeman 28, av 981, at $3.50.
Alexander sold A. & C. Alexander 60, av 1193, at $4.20.
Bixby sold Fawsett 16, av 1273, at $3.85.
How & Vance sold Fawsett 18, av 1136, at $3.85.
Adams sold Morris & Co. 14, av 1202, at $4.00.
Hicks sold Morris & Co. 12, av 1225, at $3.90.
Strader sold Morris & Co. 65, av 985, at $3.50.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1864.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Flour.	Fourth Class.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York	2.20	1.10	1.60
To Boston	2.30	1.15	1.70
To Montreal	1.82	0.91	1.32
To Albany	2.00	1.00	1.50
To Portland	2.30	1.15	1.70
To Baltimore	2.00	1.05	
To Cincinnati	0.70	2.35	0.55

FLOUR—Received, 1,204 brls. Market quiet but firm. Sales to-day were:—100 brls "Como F. C. L." choice Spring extra at $5.25; 100 brls "Derwent" do at $5.20.

BRAN—250 bags on track at $18.00 ₩ ton; 10 tons do in bulk at $17.25 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 20,567 bu. Market 1c per bu higher. Sales were: 12,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at $1.17; 17,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at $1.11; 5,000 bu do at $1.10½; 400 bu do at $1.10½; 2,400 bu Rejected Spring in store at $1.02; 1,200 bu do at $1.01½; 2,400 bu do at $1.01.

CORN—Received, 7,520 bu. Old Corn quiet and unchanged. New Corn in good demand and 1@2c higher. Sales to-day were: OLD CORN—600 bu No 1 Corn in store at 91c; 1,800 bu No 2 Corn in store at 90c. NEW CORN—9,500 bu New Corn in store at 79c; 2,000 bu do at 79½c; 2,500 bu no grade in store at 74c. By sample 400 bu Ear Corn on track at 75c; 400 bu do (on Galena track) at 80c.

OATS—Received, 27,774 bu. Market weaker. Sales to-day were: 44,000 bu No. 1 Oats in store (partly winter and partly fresh receipts) at 62c; 15,000 bu do at 61½c; 3,000 bu fresh receipts, No. 2 Oats in store at 60½c; 1,000 bu do at 60½c; 1,000 bu do at 60c. In barley—4,500 bu at 77c delivered f. o. b. on cars; 3,000 bu do on track at 76½c—including sacks.

RYE—Received, [illegible] bu. Market quiet. Sales: 400 bu No. 1, fresh receipts, at $1.04.

BARLEY—Received, 1,[illegible] bu. Market quiet. Sales by sample: 800 bu at $1.22, delivered.

ALCOHOL—Unsettled and entirely nominal at [illegible].

BUTTER—Market very bare and demand active. Sales to-day 21 firkins good at 24c. We quote:

Prime Dairy [illegible]
Best Firkin [illegible]
Fair to good do [illegible]
Common [illegible]

BEANS—Demand less active and market quiet. Sales to-day were: 12 brls good at at $2.75—bbls for packages.

BROOM CORN—3 tons fair quality at $175.00 per ton.

COOPERAGE—Dull. Sales were: 150 Pork Barrels at $1.15, del.

CHEESE—In active demand and scanty supply. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

Hamburg [illegible]
Western Reserve [illegible]
Illinois and Wisconsin [illegible]

COFFEE—Market active and very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

FISH—Market generally active. [illegible] We quote:

Whitefish, half brls. [illegible]; No. 1 Trout [illegible]; No. 1 Mackerel, new, ₩ half brl. [illegible]; Codfish, George's Bank, ₩ 100 lbs [illegible]; No. 1 Dried Herring, ₩ box [illegible]; Scaled [illegible]; Pickled Herrings, new [illegible]; Pickled Herrings, old [illegible]; No. 1 Lake Herring [illegible].

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES in good supply and active demand. Choice fruit in good condition is very firm at present quotations. LEMONS quiet and unchanged. ORANGES we quote nominally, there being few if any in the market. NUTS supply larger than demand. Market easy at present quotations. We quote:

Green Apples, ₩ brl fair to prime [illegible]; Lemons, ₩ box [illegible]; Oranges (Sicily) ₩ box [illegible]; Cranberries [illegible]; Chestnuts [illegible]; Hickory Nuts [illegible].

DRIED FRUIT—[illegible] We quote:

Dried Apples, prime [illegible]; Unpared Peaches [illegible]; Pared do [illegible]; Raisins—Layers ₩ box [illegible]; Currants [illegible]; Figs, Smyrna [illegible]; Almonds [illegible]; Dried Raspberries [illegible]; Blackberries [illegible]; Cherries [illegible].

GREASE—In fair demand and firm. Sales to-day were:—150 pkgs Yellow Grease at 9¾c; 30 pkgs White Grease at 10½c; 50 pkgs do at 10¼c.

HIGHWINES—Received, 300 brls. Market dull and weaker. Sales to-day were:—150 brls at 71c; 350 brls in lots at 70c; 25 brls do at 69c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2,740 hogs. Market opened at an advance of 25@30c, but fell back again and closed at an advance only of 15c. Sales were: [illegible]

HIDES—Market rather quiet and in good supply. In consequence of the heavy receipts of the past fortnight there is less than the usual demand, and at present quotations the market is decidedly weak. We quote:

Green Country, trimmed [illegible]; Green Salted [illegible]; Green, part cured [illegible]; Dry Salted [illegible]; Dry Flint [illegible]; Kip and Calf, Green [illegible]; Kip and Calf, Murraine [illegible]; Grubby [illegible].

LEATHER—Market firm and tolerably active, with no change on previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

LUMBER—Market rather active and very firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In moderate demand, and fair supply. [illegible]

ONIONS—In good demand and small supply. Market firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

CARBON OILS—Receipts still very small, and in fair demand. We quote: [illegible]

OILS—Market rather quiet and prices generally firm at present quotations. [illegible]

POTATOES—In small supply and fair demand. Prices firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

POULTRY—In nominal supply and active demand. We quote: [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SALT—There is no change in prices. We quote: [illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—In good demand [illegible]

TALLOW—In more active request, but with no change on previous quotations. [illegible]

TEAS—Market generally active [illegible]

TOBACCO—In active demand and firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair demand and good supply. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

WOOL—In limited supply and demand. [illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

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IV.—A FEW FACTS ABOUT [illegible]
V.—A MODERN FABLE, WITH AN INTERNATIONAL MORAL.
VI.—THE BURIAL AT GETTYSBURG, (Poetry.)
VII.—THE USE OF IRON IN FORTIFICATIONS, by Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD, Lieut. Col. Corps of Engineers.
VIII.—WAR SONGS AND THEIR INFLUENCE IN HISTORY, by CHARLES G. LELAND, Esq.
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X.—MODERN WAR, IN THEORY & PRACTICE.
XI.—LATER RAMBLES ON THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG, by M. JACOBS, D. D.
XII.—FRENCH MILITARY PHASES.
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No better evidence of the great curative powers of this EXPECTORANT can be offered, than the grateful testimony of those, who have been restored to health by its use, and the wide-spread popularity which, for so long a period, it has maintained in the face of all competition, and which has created a constantly increasing demand for it in all parts of the world. Here is a portion of the testimony lately received:—

A CONSUMPTIVE RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Mrs. HANNAH J. PUGH, of [illegible] county, Indiana, writes under date of July [illegible] [illegible]

Rev. N. M. JONES, of Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, says:—"In all cases of Consumption, I recommend Jayne's Expectorant."

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED.

Messrs. D. G. & H. MERRIHEW write from [illegible] City, Iowa, April 8, 1861. [illegible]

Lieutenant-Colonel LOUIS WAGNER, now in command of Camp William Penn, Chelton Hills, Pa., writes:—"For Coughs, Colds, &c., the Expectorant has always proved a certain cure."

A VIOLENT COLD ENTIRELY CURED.

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Mr. MOSES SLAYBAUGH, of Mexico, Miami county, Ind., writes, Aug. 7, 1861: [illegible]

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Rev. A. WIBERG, writing from Wittengen, Hanover, says:— [illegible]

Mr. C. H. WHISTLER, of Mercer county, Penn., says:—"Your Expectorant has entirely relieved me of a very painful cough, accompanied with sore throat."

Mr. SAM'L C. DAWSON, of [illegible] street, Pa., writes, April 16, 1861: [illegible]

SAVED ONE LIFE, AT LEAST!

Mr. A. D. LICEY, River Styx, Ohio, writes:— [illegible]

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN:

Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, Ass't Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: [illegible]

Rev. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: [illegible]

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: [illegible]

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Buffalo: [illegible]

J. H. EATON, LL. D., President Union University, Tenn., writes: [illegible]

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Beware of False Prophets. [illegible]

Dr. James. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow. [illegible]

Frailty, or Physiological Researches. [illegible]

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DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

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CEDRON BITTERS [illegible]

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SPECIAL NOTICE. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, [illegible] KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

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THE [illegible] NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, [illegible]

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public [illegible]

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Until further notice, we are prepared to receive and Forward all business offered, for

MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ, NEW ORLEANS, NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA, STEVENSON, BRIDGEPORT,

And other points occupied by our armies. All business for points restricted by Government, must be accompanied by permit.

Merchandise consigned to permanent dealers at MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE, will be received and forwarded, SUBJECT TO CHARGES; all other matter must be prepaid. [illegible] All articles for SOLDIERS must be marked with COMPANY AND REGIMENT TO WHICH THEY BELONG. D. B. COOKE, Agent.

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SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT AUBURNDALE, IN NEWTON, MASS., ten miles from Boston, on the line of the Boston and Worcester railway. It aims to secure all the benefits of HOME AND A GOOD EDUCATION at the same time. The number of the pupils is limited, the instruction thorough, the discipline parental, the place most healthy. Pupils are received at any time. For circular and testimonials address J. WOODBRIDGE, Auburndale, Mass. Refers to S. S. Chesboro, Esq., of this city.

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Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CHEROKEE REMEDY AND Cherokee Injection, Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and Chronic Diseases, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females), where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Chronic Diseases, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

Price, Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

Dr W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, COMPOUNDED FROM Roots, Barks and Leaves. Cherokee Cure!

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, Despair not! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write to the Agents who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise, in pamphlet form.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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LALLEMAND'S RHEUMATISM, Gout and Neuralgia SPECIFIC. J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, NO. 146 LAKE STREET, Agents for Chicago. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. Price $1.50 per Bottle.

ASTHMA CURED—Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price $1. Sent post-paid to any address by S. C. UPHAM, 311 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

Storage.

STORAGE. CHICAGO DOCK COMPANY. Incorporated 1863—Capital Stock, $300,000.

This Company have nearly completed (a portion now ready for business) a Fire Proof Warehouse, [illegible] At present they are prepared to receive the following descriptions of property on Storage, and Issue Negotiable Warehouse Receipts Therefor,

At the following rates, until otherwise published:

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The higher rates are for the first month, or any part thereof. [illegible]

P. L. YOE, Secretary. GEO. WATSON, President. Chicago, Jan. 6, 1864.

Book Binders.

DEAN & SMEAL, Blank Book Manufacturers AND BOOK BINDERS. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Singular Weather—Military Matters—Grant's Movements—Rosecrans' Arrival—Kidnapping Case, &c., &c.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30, 1864.

The warm weather of the past week is quite as extraordinary as the intensely cold weather, which marked the opening of the month and year. It is balmy as June, and instead of coal fires and red hot stoves, we see public buildings with windows open, and common laborers at work in their shirt sleeves. Of course the ice in the river couldn't hold together very long under such melting weather, and on Tuesday it gave way and floated off—leaving the harbor free and open yesterday as in July. Thousands watched on Sunday and Monday for a crash and smash up of the steamboats, but neither event occurred, and as late as Monday afternoon, railroad passengers crossed over safely on the ice. Steamboats are already taking in freight for Cairo, and navigation is considered resumed for the season.

The military situation has ceased to be interesting. The spasmodic scare about guerilla outbreaks in several sections no longer excite any interest, and Missouri is about as quiet as the army of the Potomac used to be under McClellan. In the Southwest the high water filling up so many little rivers and streams, make it very difficult travelling for guerillas, so that they cannot concentrate for a raid from Arkansas. If the State authorities were as thoroughly in earnest in protecting the State as they were in the interest of Slavery, every soldier belonging to the volunteer service from other States might be withdrawn from Missouri. The same energy applied here as has been shown in Western Virginia in keeping up local organizations to repel local outbreaks, would secure the peace of the interior.

Gen. Grant's movements have been the subject of much interest in this quarter for several days. The General arrived at least one day before he was expected to, and to prevent a rush of visitors it was given out at his hotel that he had gone into the suburbs some distance to see his sick son. In fact he was in the Lindell Hotel, shortly after his arrival until the next morning. The Claybank politicians have taken him in charge, and have tendered him a complimentary dinner, which has been marked by a studied affront to the city authorities on account of the Radicalism of the several officers composing the same. Gen. Grant, is, of course, not aware of this, but those who got up the affair are, and the matter will not be forgotten. It is doubtful if a high Radical even of the half dozen in the list of vipers of the request to the General will be present, although the whole party in this city is open in its admiration of the General's military labors. To-night he dines at the Planter's, to-morrow night in public, and the next night with a leading Claybank politician at his residence.

Gen. Rosecrans will probably arrive to-morrow, and preparations have been made to give him a proper reception, though it will not be made offensively public to the General. The General will find a difficult department to manage, on his hands, but as he has never yet failed to do his whole duty. Great confidence is felt in him now. From the peculiar position of Missouri affairs, there are only two modes of getting along in Missouri. Either the policy must be for slavery or it must be radical. There is no escaping this. Schofield tried to pursue a middle course awhile, but lapsed into a pro-slavery championship finally. Nobody doubts which side General Rosecrans will take. He is understood to believe in the destruction of slavery at a blow at the military power of the South, and under his administration it is not believed that men will be imprisoned and newspapers suppressed for uttering radical sentiments about slavery and its friends.

Gen. E. B. Brown, the Brigadier who commands the central district of Missouri, is very anxious for a court of inquiry to investigate the charges preferred in the United States Senate by Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota, concerning the imprisonment of Minnesota soldiers by his order. Gen. Brown is understood to lean towards radicalism. He has a broken arm to make him remember the Southern chivalry, and is a brave officer. But he had been infected with Schofieldism, and in this instance probably obeyed the orders of his superior officer, for which he cannot be blamed. The General, however, ought to have made a public statement of the matter before the order to clear himself entirely of the responsibility of the arrest. This is the case, it will be remembered, concerning which the conservative press made such a row some time ago, and called it an outrageous case of kidnapping.

Gen. Blair has at last resigned his commission, and it is said he will resign his seat in Congress at the end of this session, and resume his sword by request of the President. Perhaps he may be ousted from it before that time. Information from Washington states that General Blair is acting the radical in everything but the Missouri question, and that he wishes to be called Radical. How is it with his fugelmen here at home? The Blair men in the Legislature are opposing the State Convention bill tooth and nail. They want the election put off till next November when returned rebels, and others can be brought to the polls to elect their men. The Radicals want the election held now. One word from Frank Blair to a half dozen Claybanks in the Legislature would settle the matter. So much for his Radicalism.

The railroad question which has occupied so much time in the Legislature, has gone over for the present; but it will be revived in a few days, and then a fierce battle of parliamentary tactics will be fought between the sell outs and their opponents. The latter are supposed to have a small majority in the House, but the former are ably led by Mr. Strong and will probably filibuster on amendments and minor questions, so long as the project is pending. The sell outs hardly expect to pass their own bill this session. But it is necessary to their success in the next Legislature that they defeat the anti-sell out schemes at this session. An immense quantity of poor whisky and oysters has been expended in private caucuses on this matter at Jefferson City and the matter is considered of vital importance to the whole State. There is a steady arrival of negroes from the interior, to go with colored regiments, but the number is so small compared with what they ought to be that the whole business is a failure. There seems to be a plot hatching among the Clay banks in the Legislature to impress all negroes into service now remaining in the State, who have been slaves, but this project is in direct conflict with General orders issued by General Schofield.

To show how far the ramifications of martial law extend, the practice of the Provost Marshal General's office of this city may be cited. That office issues permits to colored men to hold balls, a municipal regulation which is clearly out of their province, and which cannot be excused on the ground that the colored men are denied justice at the City Hall.

It is stated that yesterday noon the thermometer stood seventy-five degrees above zero; on New Year's morning it was twenty-five below, thus recording a change of one hundred degrees in four weeks.

The Missouri regiments are generally re-enlisting as veterans. Let the work go on bravely.

Judges in a High Court for that purpose. The result would be that we could neither speak nor write inside nor outside the Senate against him, even though we believe the Executive was endeavoring to overthrow the Constitution itself. He thought it the duty of the Senators to keep an ever watchful eye upon all departments of the Government, that the spirit of liberty might be ever kept active.

Mr. HOWARD (Un., Michigan) expressed his dissent from the views of Mr. Powell yesterday. He never could conceive it his duty as a Senator to call upon the people, under any conceivable circumstances, to rise in insurrection. When any Senator rises in his seat here, and invokes the people to resort to insurrectionary measures, he is acting contrary to his oath.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Un., Me.) asked what was to be done if the Executive was trying to break up the Government? Must we not then save the Constitution and the Government?

Mr. HOWARD could not conceive of such a case. The President himself would become a traitor, and deserve a traitor's doom.

Mr. WILSON (Un., Mass.) yielded to no man in passionate, vehement love for free speech, free press, free men, free country, and a free world. Though he would have these halls free he would hold every one responsible for his words. These resolutions came before the country when the land resounds with the tread of more than a million of our men, when our waters are reddened and our land stained with the blood of civil war. The nation is staggering under the blows of armed Rebels, and the President is troubling beneath the burdens resting upon him in his effort to carry the country through the fires of rebellion. He is arraigned before the Senate, a series of accusations by the Senator from Kentucky, such as Jefferson did not write against the British King. When patriotism calls upon our men to give their last dollar, the wife to give her husband, the father his son; when our Northern churchyards are full; when the chairs of tens of thousands of Northern households are vacant; when over two hundred thousand young men lie in blood; in this hour, when the words of Maj. Gen. Banks, "Faction is treason," are in our ears—the Senator from Kentucky presents these resolutions against the Chief Magistrate, and invokes the American people to revolt and take matters into their own hands. The obvious meaning of the words is apparent to every man in America. If it means—what the Senator calls the rebellion of Jefferson Davis—a revolt; if such a convention as the Senator proposes were to meet—it would be the duty of the President to try, condemn, and hang, every member of the convention. The Senator had launched many sarcasms at him, but he felt like the man who, when asked why he did not stop his wife from beating him, replied, "Oh, it didn't hurt him, and seemed to do the little creature good." [Laughter.] There was not a State in the Union that would not indorse this expression. There was not a man bold enough in the country to take these resolutions before a regiment in the field and read them. Yet the Senator who would be obliged to make better time than the Senator said he (Wilson) made at Bull Run. Mr. Wilson proceeded at some length to comment on Mr. Davis's course on all subjects relating to slavery since his connection with legislation, and said he was literally drunk with the fanaticism of slavery. The Senator has put upon record words of renunciation, or modification of his language. Friends on the other side were willing to take his construction of his language. He was not disposed to be more censorious than others, and therefore he accepted these qualifications and reservations. With this disclaimer the resolution became a farce as broad as anything put upon the boards of Canterbury Hall. He would therefore withdraw his resolution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONFISCATION.

Mr. Finck (Dem., Ohio) addressed the House on the resolution amendatory of the confiscation law. He contended that the modern usages of nations gave no right to seize and confiscate the private property of those in arms against the United States, nor the right to establish civil governments in any of the rebellious States. He was in favor of every just constitutional measure for putting down the rebellion, but at the same time preserving the fundamental rights under the Constitution. He wanted a lasting peace, founded on equity and justice, which would bring gladness to millions of hearts.

Mr. Garfield (Union, Ohio) could not agree with Mr. Stevens that the rebellious States are out of the Union; nor with the gentlemen on the other side, who claim they have all the rights pertaining to the citizens of the Union. The Supreme Court had laid down as a rule, clearly and well defined, that when a great rebellion is in operation, the President and Congress may declare that we are in a state of war, and that we should follow the laws of war. All the obligations of the Union hang over them; but by the act of rebellion they have placed themselves beyond the privileges of the Constitution. The only question was, could this Government, in the exercise of the law of war, punish the rebels by the forfeiture of their personal and real estate. At the origin of the Government all the States excepting New Hampshire, passed the most sweeping laws, confiscating the estates of tories, and not permitting them to remain upon our soil. The British Commissioners endeavored to influence our own, who signed the treaty of peace, to make restitution; but this the latter refused sternly to do, and the 5th article of the treaty merely says they would recommend Congress to be merciful. If we want a lasting peace, we must put down the cause, Slavery, and take away the platform on which Slavery stands, namely, the landed estates of the rebels of the South. The negro has been our true friend on every occasion. There was scarcely a surprise or strike where the negro had not come to us and told the truth. He had found that while rebels were fighting, black men were cultivating their lands, the products of which were placed in the rebel Commissary Department. And it was not until we took away the main support of the rebels that we could conquer. If this was an Abolition war, it was because we have an Abolition army, and he would tell the gentlemen, that slavery is dead forever, unless the body-snatchers on the other side should resurrect and bring it into life. He said, I announce, gentlemen, your friend is departed. Hang your emblems of mourning on the bier, and follow the hearse and shed tears over the grave; but I have no time to waste to bear eulogies on the deceased. It was not by Compromises such as the gentleman from New York (Wood) had suggested; it was not by smiles that peace was to be secured, but by the thunders of war the Rebellion must be met. Our armies must be filled, and we must go forward with the majesty of a great people wishing in their strength to break down the lost hope of the south. Among other things, Mr. Garfield spoke of the great anxiety manifested by the Rebels pending the Ohio State election last Autumn. When the telegraph flashed to the Army the news of the Union victory and defeat of Vallandigham, he (Garfield) sent a general order through the camp, whereupon every one there sent such shouts as fairly rent the air, and sent terror and despair to those men, the Rebels, who watched over the border. [illegible] he said Slavery must be swept away in order to secure a permanent peace. They should follow the example of Cromwell, and let out the bad blood of the country, and imitate the severity of the Puritans.

Mr. EDGERTON (Dem., Ind.) expressed himself as opposed to confiscation on the ground of Christianity and public policy, and took issue with the policy of the Administration.

Shooting a Seducer.

The New York papers contain an account of a sad domestic tragedy in that city. An Englishman named Haines had been married fourteen years to a wife he appeared to love devotedly. Then a man, a professed friend of the family, seduced the wife, who deserted her husband and lived for five years with her paramour. On Wednesday last the injured husband procured a pistol, told his wife's sister he was distracted, and should kill the seducer, and then went down to the house where the guilty pair lived. He told his wife that he could endure it no longer, but must kill Williams—the seducer—or be killed by him. Leaving the house he met Williams on the sidewalk, and, after a word or two, shot him through the heart. On his examination at the inquest Haines made no defence, saying: "I went to Williams to-day and demanded my wife; he made use of a very offensive remark, and made a motion with his hand; then I shot him."

Haines was proved to be a quiet, hard-working man. The following touching letter to his guilty wife shows how deeply he had been wronged:

MY DEAR WIFE: This is the fourth letter I have sent to you, hoping still to win you back to lead a better life; I am still willing to forgive you, for I shall never more be happy in this world while things remain as they are. Sometimes I think of leaving the country entirely; then I take another turn of mind that I never had before you acted so. My mind wanders sometimes so that I scarcely know what I am doing. Dear wife, unless you comply with my wish, God only knows what will become of me. It is hard for me to bear, after living lawfully together for fourteen years, to be served so, and by a man that I have befriended, and thought he was a good man, and my friend. But I feel as though I can forgive all for you if you will only reform and lead a good life.—Such a life as you are living always has a bitter ending, both in this world and the world to come. Think, before it is too late, of what you are doing, and pray to God to forgive you, and you will be much happier. Dear wife, my mind feels composed this evening, more than it has for some time past, but God only knows how long it will remain so. I implore you to listen to reason from one that still loves you, and I always shall, as I always did. But for some cause or other you abused my kindness. I am willing, however, to forgive you. We will go out West in the Spring, and I will begin business for myself in a small rising town, and you can lead a new life where no one knows you, and live and die happily.

Your affectionate husband, R. C. HAINES.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Debate on the Proposed Expulsion of Senator Davis—His Letter of Explanation—Remarks of Senators Clark, Foster, Johnson and Wilson—The Conscription Bill—The Confiscation Bill—Speech of Gen. Garfield.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

THE PROPOSED EXPULSION OF GARRET DAVIS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions to expel Mr. Davis.

Senator WILSON's proposition was as follows:

Whereas, The Hon. Garret Davis, a Senator from the State of Kentucky, did, on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1864, introduce into the Senate of the United States a series of resolutions, in which, among other things, it declared that "the people of the North ought to revolt against the war leaders, and take this great matter into their own hands," thereby meaning to incite the people of the United States to revolt against the President of the United States, and those in authority who support him in the prosecution of the war to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and the Union, and to take the prosecution of the war into their own hands; therefore be it

Resolved, That the said Garret Davis has by the introduction of the resolution aforesaid, been guilty of advising the people of the United States to treasonable insurrection, and rebellious action against the Government of the United States, and of a gross violation of the privileges of the Senate, for which cause he is hereby expelled.

Mr. Davis' letter of explanation and disclaimer is as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 30, 1864.

The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate:

SIR: I was taken wholly by surprise at the presentation of the resolution to expel me from the Senate. I had not expected, or even thought, of my resolution which was made the ground of that proceeding, or any one of the whole of that series, producing any such movement.

I thereupon avowed in substance that the mover of the resolution for expulsion interpreted the resolution on which he had based his, erroneously and injuriously to me; that, in offering those resolutions, I had no purpose to incite the army to mutiny or the people to sedition, or any violence whatever; but it was to exhort the whole people, North and South, to terminate the war by a constitutional settlement of their difficulties and reconstruction of the Union, and that the series of resolutions would not fairly admit of any other construction, and of which I now reaffirm.

I am prompted to make this disavowal again in this form, to place it upon the records of the Senate, it having as yet only appeared in its report of the debate; and with this note, which I request you to lay before the Committee, I submit the case on my part to its action.

Yours, &c. GARRET DAVIS.

Mr. CLARK, (Un., N. H.) thought the resolutions of Mr. Davis very intemperate in language and erroneous in statement. It not so intended, they were well as calculated to lead to consequences which he was sure would be injurious. If the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) thought them calculated to incite to treason he was justified in offering his resolutions of expulsion. The Senator having, however, disclaimed any insurrectionary object in their introduction, he thought the Senate bound to accept the disclaimer, and allow the Senator's own interpretation of his language. If the Senator only meant by the word "revolt" to resort to opposition at the polls, in a legal way, against the President and the war leaders, he thought the resolution for his expulsion should be withdrawn, and hoped it would be.

Mr. FOSTER (Un., Conn.) gave his reasons for voting both against the expulsion and censure of Mr. Davis, whose resolutions were improper to be introduced into this body, as they charged high crimes on the Executive, for which he was liable to impeachment. He thought, however, they were liable to the interpretation given them by the Senator from Massachusetts. He thought it best to suffer the temporary unpopularity which unlimited freedom of speech would cause than to endanger the rights of our members to [illegible]

Mr. Johnson (Dem., Md.) controverted the assertion of Mr. Sumner on the incompetency of Senators denouncing the acts of the Executive and sufficient for his impeachment prior to sitting as

THE PACKARD INSANITY CASE.

Letter from Dr. McFarland, Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum.

ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 29, 1864.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIR—In the TRIBUNE of yesterday, which I have just received, there is a somewhat lengthened account of the late proceedings in the case of Mrs. Packard, formerly an inmate of this Institution, in which my name and the interests under my care are mentioned in a way to justify this communication.

The facts are briefly these. Mrs. P., as one of the results of a strongly inherited predisposition, (her mother having been for a long period of her life insane,) had an attack of insanity previous to her marriage, and was placed by her father in the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester. Here she recovered, and, shortly after her discharge, was married to Rev. Mr. Packard, then a clergyman of Shelburne, Mass. For some years her relations with her husband were natural and affectionate; she was almost a model wife and mother; and, jointly with her husband, exercised a wide and valuable influence in the community in which they resided. After some years of usefulness her most unfortunate malady returned under a form peculiarly distressing to any one standing in responsible relations to her. While the delusions of her mind are based on certain ideas of her high position in the Divine government, (which she usually conceals with great adroitness,) the actual exhibitions of her insanity manifest themselves in such an intensity of hatred towards her husband, and such of her relatives as attempt to counsel or control her, as to debar the possibility of any continuance of the natural relations of wife and mother, and to require, in the estimation of all her relatives, almost without exception, her residence in an asylum for the insane. Yet this state of things continued for several years before such an unwelcome resort was decided upon. Her husband avoided the results of her unremitting efforts to sow discord among his neighbors and parishioners by repeated changes in his place of ministry; he saw his young children in danger of being corrupted by teachings such as any right-minded father must view with abhorrence; but it was only when he saw her being hurried by the advances of her disease to an extreme dangerous to any hope of improvement, that he took advantage of his privilege as a citizen of Illinois to claim her admission to this institution. This he did by a strict compliance with the laws of the State, which are framed so as to be the most perfect safeguard possible against any injustice. The certificates of intelligent physicians were on file here, fully attesting her insanity before she was admitted.

And here it may be proper for me to mention that in this institution there is hardly anything which deserves the name of confinement, except in the cases of lunatics who are of an extreme and violent character. All, of any trustworthiness, go in and out almost entirely at pleasure—their parole being their only restraint—and such was the early trust in Mrs. P. that she was made the sole carriage driver of the vehicle set apart for certain other lady patients, till it was found that her conduct made it not further possible. It is also well known that our doors are always open to visitors, who come in large numbers—their verbal intercourse with patients being only limited by the most obvious rules of propriety and decency. It may, also, here be added, that the trustees of this Institution are gentlemen living in different parts of the State, and not second to any others in probity and intelligence. They are assembled at the Institution every ninety days, and one of their first and never omitted duties is, to visit the patients in their apartments, and receive every communication, and listen to every form of complaint. Their power of discharge is unlimited, and they are quick to exercise it in any questionable case. The acquaintance of these gentlemen with Mrs. P. was immediate after her admission, and a meeting seldom took place that she was not before them, either in person, or by writing, as she chose.

Here it must be stated that the comparatively limited room afforded here for the insane of the State requires that those be discharged who have remained long enough to have their curability tested. The case of Mrs. P. was presented for discharge, by the Superintendent, in September 1862, agreeably to this rule. But on an investigation of the case the presentation was laid over till the next quarterly meeting of the Board, and then by vote "indefinitely postponed." It was not till the second presentation of the case by the Superintendent—actuated by the very crowded state of the institution—some month afterward, that her discharge was effected. And here, singular as it may appear, and yet not at all strange in connection with other peculiarities in her case, when the prospect was clear for her leaving, she *absolutely and without qualification refused to leave*. No solicitations from her husband, her son, or her adopted sister, who all severally urged it, could swerve her from this determination; and when the time required by law for the execution of the trustees' order had expired, and the carriage at the door for her conveyance, her room had to be forcibly entered, her trunk packed against her protest, and herself gently carried to the vehicle in the arms of attendants—that being the only possible way to carry the order into effect.

Lest there be some misapprehension, I state that nothing was ever paid either to the State or to any individual, for Mrs. P.'s keeping while here. Some trifling charges for clothing and stationary being the whole of her account at the institution.

In conclusion of this, I may here state explicitly, that I have no question whatever that Mrs. Packard was an insane person during all of my acquaintance with her, and that her committal here was as justifiable as in the majority of those now here; that her discharge from here was for reasons above stated, and not from any doubt that she was a proper subject for an institution erected by the State for the unfortunate. And I have no hesitation in saying that any person of good intelligence, who has had sufficient opportunity of judging, will, sooner or later, share this opinion. That many persons—a Court and jury even—who see the first display of her pleasing address, her fine command of language, her consummate tact and adroitness, and her more than lawyer-like ability to put her own case, should hold a different opinion, does not surprise me.

Permit me to say, Mr. Editor, that in many years at the head of such an institution as this, this is the first time I ever thought it necessary to explain any case in public print, and, as the facts and opinions above given will bear any investigation, it will be, in this case the last. Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW MCFARLAND, Physician and Superintendent.

THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

Her Capture of the Amanda and Winged Racer.

[From the Java Times, Nov. 13.]

Great excitement was occasioned yesterday forenoon by the intelligence that the crews of the two American vessels, captured by the celebrated Alabama, had arrived in almost destitute condition from the coast at the American consulate. The news spread like wildfire, and the speedy arrival of the cruiser herself at Batavia, as well as the probable reception she would meet with from the government, became the general subjects of conversation.

We are able to give our readers the following information regarding the capture of these vessels, which we obtained from some of the crews of one of them. The accounts, therefore, though undoubtedly true in the main, if not altogether, must not be taken as official: On Thursday last the Amanda, Capt. Larrabee, 600 tons burthen, Stewards and Crossbury, of Bangor, Maine, owners, from Manilla for Cork, for orders, with a cargo of 355 tons sugar and 4,000 bales hemp, loaded, we believe, by Messrs. Halliday, Fox & Co., of London, when about two hundred miles from Java Head, and in company with two or three British vessels, was steering S. W., a large vessel was perceived coming up astern, and was taken for a Spanish gunboat, but on nearing, she showed British colors, and ordering the Amanda to back her main yard, and lay by, informed her that a boat would immediately be sent off to her. A boat was accordingly lowered, filled with armed men, and sent alongside the doomed vessel, when the Alabama hoisted the confederate flag (white ground, with a red square, a blue cross, and thirteen stars.) The lieutenant, on coming on board the Amanda, ordered the master and mate to accompany him to the cruiser, and to bring with him the ship's papers and other documents. They were then conducted before Captain Semmes, who, after perusing the papers, pronounced the Amanda to be the legally captured prize of the Alabama. Thereafter they were sent back to their own ship, and with the rest of the crew were ordered to break bulk. This lasted till midnight, when the bedding of the crew was cut up into small pieces, laid over the hold, and set on fire. The men were then, almost suffocated, sent on board the Alabama, and placed below in irons, with the exception of one man, who was sick. Next morning they were turned on deck. The Alabama then bore towards the coast of Sumatra, where they, on Sunday morning, spoke a Danish merchantman, who informed them that the Wyoming had been at Batavia, but had left that port on a cruising expedition. Next morning she made weigh and stood for the straits, and when abreast of North Island saw a vessel making for the Sumatra coast. The Alabama fired two shots after her, and showed the St. George's cross. The vessel hoisted the American colors, when a boat with armed men was sent alongside, the St. George's cross was lowered and the confederate flag raised. She proved to be the Winged Racer, of New York, eighteen hundred tons burden, bound from Manilla to New York, laden with a cargo of sugar. The master went on board alone and the two mates had to follow, when an officer of the Alabama took her in charge, and brought her to anchor near North Island, under range of the Alabama's guns. The Winged Racer was then stripped of all her ropes, sails, coals, provisions, and nautical instruments, and set on fire. She sunk at about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant. The men then got into their own boats, and were allowed to take with them a few articles of clothing, water, raw salted beef, three muskets, and some gunpowder. The crew of the Amanda were placed in one of the boats, with a few provisions and articles of clothing. The master of the Winged Racer, his wife, child and nurse, was transferred to the British vessel Julia, from Shanghai for London, which will probably land them at Anjier. During their stay on board the Alabama they were most kindly treated and allowed the same rations as the crew. The Amanda was valued by Captain Semmes at $140,000, and the Winged Racer at $300,000. The Alabama has six guns and two pivots. When the Alabama was last seen she was steering northward. This is the fifty-eighth prize she has captured.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

The Retreat from Strawberry Plains—Loss of Property and Prisoners—Longstreet Strongly Posted.

[Special Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.]

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 21, 1864.

Our entire force has crossed the Holston at Strawberry Plains, and is falling back to a new position. Wood's and Sheridan's divisions have been passing through here all day, and crossing the river opposite the city. A number of men were set to work this morning on the fortifications, and three batteries were brought in by our cars yesterday, and placed in position. The advance of our cavalry reached Sevierville to-day, but did not meet the enemy. A detachment of Longstreet's cavalry harrassed our rear when falling back from Dandridge, but inflicted no damage worth mentioning. Lieutenant Wm. Brown of the 93d Ohio, was taken prisoner, and private Geo. Cummins of the 1st Ohio, killed.

All kinds of extravagant rumors are afloat as to Longstreet's intentions and movements. I have met a number of officers to-day who pronounce the whole thing a huge scare on our part. The general impression, however, is that Longstreet intends to give us another seige. Whichever of these opinions be correct, it is very certain that matters here will not remain long in their present quiet condition.

Longstreet has a strong and well fortified position at Bull's Gap, where the Tennessee and Virginia railroad cuts the Bays mountains. Making this a base, he can with great facility throw forces into the valley on either side.

As there is much about present movements, that is as yet inexplicable, I will await further developements.

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 22.

After crossing the Holston yesterday, at Strawberry Plains, our troops burnt the bridge and everything of value which was likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. Among other things, a considerable amount of new clothing, which had just been shipped was destroyed. The current opinion is that this was a wanton and uncalled for destruction. Our men are suffering for clothing and had these boxes been opened and the boys ordered to go in and help themselves, but little would have been left for the flames or the enemy.

SKIRMISHING.

Was kept up nearly all day yesterday between our troops on this side of the Holston and the enemy's on the other. The latter has a battery on College Hill, near Strawberry Plains, from which he played on us while crossing the river. Comparatively little damage was done, our loss being not over a half dozen wounded. It leaks out that our falling back is very much like a skedaddle, although but a small force of the enemy was in sight yesterday. The two divisions of the Fourth Corps which crossed the river here yesterday evening, had orders to continue their march this morning in the direction of Sevierville, but this morning at four o'clock that order was countermanded, and hence Sheridan's and Wood's divisions are now lying just outside of town.

SKIRMISHING NEAR THE CITY.

Early this morning the rebel and our sharpshooters were skirmishing across the river, at Armstrong's Ferry, which is only six miles above Knoxville; and the news has just come in that a squad of Longstreet's men have come down within four miles of town. Portions of the 9th and 23d corps are expected to go through here this afternoon, but orders may again be countermanded.

The movements of the enemy are evidently not clearly understood; the impression continues, however, that we are on the eve of a siege.

Our streets are crammed and jammed with straggling soldiers, flying refugees, demoralized contrabands, all edging and surging through. You cannot stop a moment on the street without being besieged by a mob of questioners.

It may be interesting to the public, at such a time as this, to know that Parson Brownlow is still here.

THE MAILS,

which for some time have been sent North on pack mules, through Cumberland Gap, will for the present go via Louden and Chattanooga. We get papers here, from ten to twenty days old.

LATER.

I am just informed by an officer from the field that our loss in stores at Strawberry Plains, was quite serious. Several caissons were blown up, and not less than 200 of our stragglers were picked up by the rebels.

A scout just from the front reports that very few rebel troops have crossed the French Broad at Dandridge.

Accouchement of the Princess of Wales.

The Morning *Post* of January 9th announced this event as follows:

The country will be glad to learn the subjoined announcement notifying that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales gave birth to a Prince last evening at Frogmore, and that her Royal Highness has passed through the perils of maternity safely and well. It will be noticed by our account of the proceedings on the lake at Frogmore yesterday that the Princess of Wales was enabled to take part in the sports and witness the animated scene in which the Prince played so conspicuous a part and did not return to the royal residence at Frogmore till a late period of the afternoon. The joyful intelligence was received in town late last night by telegram, when information of the event was conveyed to all the Ministers at present resident in the metropolis.

In a paragraph immediately subjoined, the *Post* says that during the afternoon of this memorable Friday the Prince of Wales spent the afternoon on the ice at Virginia Water, his wife regarding his movements with great interest. The *Post* adds:

His Royal Highness proved himself a first-rate skater and player, being as active with his hickory stick as he was on his skates, and puzzled many of the most expert players. The Princess of Wales, who is an excellent skater, seemed much interested in the game, and was occasionally driven about in a sledge. The Princess left Virginia Water at 4 o'clock.

We learn, on the best authority, says the London *Times* of the 12th, that the infant Prince though only a seven month's child, is in excellent health. For the information of the gentler portion of our readers, who are curious in these matters, it is stated that the exact weight of the infant Prince after his birth was nine pounds. Her Majesty again visited the Princess and her infant son at Frogmore on Tuesday afternoon, and stayed till a late hour, after which her majesty returned to the Castle. The late interesting event was expected to have taken place in March, at Marlborough House, where every preparation had been made for the advent of the "little stranger," and no provision had been made for the sudden accession to the Prince's family at Frogmore. Flannel and a few other things absolutely necessary were, however, hastily procured from the establishment of Messrs. Caley, High street, Windsor, and on Sunday the whole of the articles at Marlborough House were received at Frogmore.

On Tuesday addresses of congratulation were voted by the Court of Common Council to the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales. The Town Council of Wakefield has voted similar addresses.

The New York City Fathers Levied Upon.

[From the N. Y. Times, 29th ult.]

Yesterday, Deputy Sheriff Vultee formally levied upon the portraits in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall, to satisfy a judgment obtained in the Common Pleas Court early last year, in favor of Spencer Gregory and John J. McLaren, assignees of a Mr. Woodward, of Newark, who had a temporary night-soil contract with the city in 1858, made by George W. Morton, then City Inspector, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Health. The full amount demanded is $28,558.22. Comptroller Brennan has been notified of the levy, and probably will immediately devise measures to save the pictures from exposure for sale. When the pictures were seized before, under the Lowber judgment, it will be recollected they were sold, but were bought in by an agent of Mayor Tiemann and Chamberlain Stout.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The bronze works for the decoration of the late Prince Consort's tomb, at Frogmore, are being executed by the French firm of Barbedienne. It is said they will be very costly.

—Col. W. Burns, son of the poet, has presented to the Burns Monument, Calton Hill, Edinburgh, the original model, by Flaxman, of a statue of his father.

—The London Metropolitan Board of Works has agreed to contract a loan of £250,000, in order to construct the new Finsbury Park, which will be formed of about 120 acres of land.

—Alexander Dumas is no longer paid by the line for his writings. He is said to receive a centime for every letter, in a new novel contributed to a periodical. There is no end to the sensation dodges.

—The second number of a publication called *L'Autograph* has just appeared in London. It contains eighty-three most curious facsimiles, among which is the letter from Napoleon I. to the Regent of England asking for refuge in England.

—*Punch* publishes a laughable cartoon, representing Liberty endeavouring to kiss the Emperor of the French beneath the Christmas mistletoe. But his Majesty seems embarrassed, and remarks:—"Eh! No! Really! what will my wife say?"

—Manuscripts are occasionally to be met with, printed on human skin, either Mexican or Peruvian. One of the former is in the library of Vienna, beautifully executed in colored figures; a second is in the library of Dresden, containing a fragmentary history of the Incas of Peru.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Academy of Science, in France, a prize of five hundred dollars was awarded to M Guignet for the preparation of a non-injurious green for printing on tissues, and another of three hundred dollars (one thousand five hundred francs) to M. Bouffe for having discovered a substitute for an arsenical green in the manufacture of artificial flowers.

—A statue of Wm. Dargan has been placed on the lawn of the Royal Dublin Society, in front of the National Gallery of Ireland.

—The new official map of France is now finished. The immense work, executed by the general staff of the army, has occupied nearly sixty years.

—A curious feature of the movements in honor of the commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the birth-day of Shakespeare appears in the shape of the *Shakespeare Gazette*. It proposes to furnish information of the transactions of the numerous committees at home and abroad, to consider and discuss various projects and suggestions, as they arise, and to open its pages to correspondents interested in the subject.

—Mr. Hume, the well-known spiritualist, has opened a studio, as a sculptor, at Rome.

—Gorse, or furze, is now rather extensively used as food for cattle in England, being ground in a machine.

—A marble bust of Thackery is to be made by Mr. Joseph Durham, as a gift to the Garrick Club, of which he was a member.

Insurance.

EIGHTY-NINTH Semi-Annual Statement OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF Hartford, Conn., ON THE First Day of January, 1864,

Made to the Auditor of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State, entitled "An Act to Regulate Insurance Companies not Incorporated by the State of Illinois."

ASSETS FOR JANUARY 1, 1864.

[illegible — itemized schedule of assets: Cash; State Stocks; Real Estate; Mortgages; Bonds; Railroad Stock; United States Stocks; Miscellaneous Stocks; Hartford Banks; New York Banks; Miscellaneous Banks; Total Assets]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible — schedule of liabilities; Total liabilities]

Agents instructed to take no risk exceeding Twenty Thousand Dollars, without special permission. The greatest amount in any one city, town, village or block varies, and depends upon the construction, materials and the means of arresting fires. Copy of the charter on file with the Auditor of Illinois, and is unchanged.

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President. LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary. Hartford, January 1st, 1864.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, SS.—Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary, and made solemn oath, that the foregoing statement is a true account and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true. Henry Fowler, Justice of the Peace.

[ORIGINAL.] Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January 1865. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, January 16, 1864.

Whereas, the Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 11, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence of its possession of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT of Chicago its Agents for the transaction of the business of the said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held as valid as if served on the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT, of Chicago, are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield this sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1864. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

AGENCIES Located in all the Principal Cities and Towns in the State of Illinois.

BRANCH OFFICE, 171 Vine Street, Cincinnati.

J. B. BENNETT, General Agent.

HUBBARD & HUNT AGENTS FOR CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Commission Merchants

CASH ADVANCES. E. McCHESNEY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, Corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, will make cash advances on Property in store, for sale in this, or Buffalo, Oswego or New York markets.

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON, (J. S. R., late of Churchman & Roberts,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 40 Water street, New York. REFERENCES—Messrs. Jones & Culbertson, Chicago; Thos. H. Brown, Chicago.

CONVERSE & KENNETT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] E. E. CONVERSE. W. C. KENNETT.

R. V. MONTAGUE & CO. No. 1 WASHINGTON ST., VICKSBURG, Commission and Forwarding Merchants. [illegible]

DAVID STUART & CO. AMERICAN Produce Commission Merchants, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. Advances made on consignments to our address, by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., [illegible] J. & J. Stuart & Co., Bankers, New York. Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia.

GRIFFIN BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy Building, [illegible]

Varnish.

NORTHWESTERN VARNISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Office 232 Lake Street, up stairs. [illegible]

Copartnership.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The firm of COOLEY, FARWELL & CO. expires this day by limitation. Either of the Partners will sign the firm name in liquidation. FRANCIS B. COOLEY, JOHN V. FARWELL, MARSHALL FIELD. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of FARWELL, FIELD & CO., To continue the DRY GOODS JOBBING BUSINESS at the old stand of Cooley, Farwell & Co. JOHN V. FARWELL, MARSHALL FIELD, L. Z. LEITER. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of W. & G. Holz & Co. has been dissolved. A copartnership has been formed between G. HOLZ & J. VOLKMANN, who will continue the business of the late firm of W. & H. Holz. GOTTLIEB HOLZ, JACOB VOLKMANN.

G. HOLZ & J. VOLKMANN, 21 Lake Street, Between Wells and Franklin, Dealers in Shelf Hardware, Cooking Stoves, And Kitchen Furnishing Goods. Also, Agents for the celebrated Charter Oak Patent Cooking Stove.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership existing between Wm. Patterson, Wm. Timberman, of Keokuk, Iowa, and G. S. Hubbard, of Chicago, doing business in Chicago during the Winter of 1863-64, under the style and firm of HUBBARD, PATTERSON & CO., is hereby dissolved. G. S. Hubbard is authorized to settle all outstanding accounts. G. S. HUBBARD, WM. PATTERSON, WM. TIMBERMAN. Chicago, Jan. 28, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. James A. Farless is associated with us from this date. The style of the firm hereafter will be FARLESS, GREENE & CO., who will continue the Paint, Oil and Window Glass business at the old stand, 65 South Water street, Chicago. SAML. GREENE & CO. Chicago, Jan. 28, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. W. M. ROSS & GOSSAGE, of the late firm of W. M. Ross & Co., and CHAS. GOSSAGE, of the city of New York, have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS BUSINESS, FOR CASH, under the firm name and style of ROSS & GOSSAGE, On the premises lately occupied by W. M. Ross & Co., 167 and 169 Lake Street. W. M. ROSS. CHARLES GOSSAGE. Chicago, Jan. 19, 1864.

ROSS & GOSSAGE, Successors to the late Firm of WM. M. ROSS & CO. 167 and 169 Lake Street, Will offer for the next few weeks great inducements to Buyers of Dry Goods, in a CHEAP LOT OF

Plaid Poplins, Plaid Valencias, Plain French Poplins, Plain French Merinos.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF Colored & Black Moire Antiques, Plain and Fancy Silks, Plain Black Silks, Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, etc.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Our entire Stock of WINTER CLOAKS & SHAWLS We offer at a Great Reduction to Close.

A lot of EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND FANCY ARTICLES AT HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE.

ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 and 169 Lake street.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of PETTITT & SMITH, for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission business. BENJ. W. PETTITT, G. L. SMITH. Chicago, Dec. 14, 1863.

PETTITT & SMITH, (Successors to T. M. Turley & Co.,) FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 21 South Water street, corner of State, Chicago. B. W. PETTITT. G. L. SMITH.

Farm Machinery.

HENRY H. TAYLOR, DEALER IN FARM MACHINERY, General Western Agent for C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio, Manufacturers of "Buckeye" Mowers and Reapers, and "Sweepstakes" Threshers, and Horse Powers; sole dealer in Collins & Co's "Cast Cast-Steel" Taylor and Stubble Plows; Thomas Mast & Co's "Buckeye" Grain Drills, Gaskill's Cultivators, etc., etc., etc. 233 Lake Street, Chicago.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR, Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., MANUFACTURE Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

Chicago Agency for Collier White Lead and Oil Co., St. Louis Shot Tower Co., W. & B. Douglas' Manufactory Co.

Particular attention is invited to my BOILED LINSEED OIL, Of which a stock is kept constantly on hand. OIL CAKE, ground and unground, packed in barrels for shipment, and sold in quantities to suit. TERMS CASH. For prices address E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce. The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE. On very advantageous terms. We issue a WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT of the above articles, which we mail GRATIS to those sending their address to ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 39 Water Street, N. Y. City.

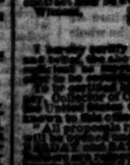
Flax and Hemp.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1863. To the Growers and Manufacturers of Flax and Hemp: [illegible] ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

Artificial Legs.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of Dr. WILCOX PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible].

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. [illegible]

Albums.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALBUMS. [illegible]

To Contractors.

BEEF! BEEF!!—Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received [illegible] the Troops of the United States and Prisoners of War at Sandusky and vicinity, including Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, with FRESH BEEF, [illegible]

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1864. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, are invited until [illegible] for the HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS and HORNS of all Government Cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia [illegible]

PROPOSALS: [illegible]

GUARANTEE: [illegible]

OATH: [illegible] G. BELL, Lt. Col. & C. S.

WEST MARKET FOR SALE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Jan. 25th, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, February 24, at 11 A. M., at which time the Board will proceed to open the same, for the West Market building, said building to be removed from its present site within 10 days from the time of receiving said proposals. Terms of Payment Cash. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for West Market." Further description and other desired information not furnished by this advertisement. J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

125 OAK PILES WANTED. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, January 28th, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Friday, February 5th, at the hour of 11 A. M., at which time the Board will open the same, for 125 White Oak Piles, each 35 feet long, not less than 12 inches thick at the [illegible] point, to be straight and sound, and free from knots and other defects. The Piles must be delivered at Chicago by June first next. The bids must be sealed, accompanied with the usual bond, to be approved by the Board, (blanks for which will be furnished at this office,) and directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Piles." The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives satisfactory evidence to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible. J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw. [illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL. [illegible]

GUARANTY. [illegible]

Oak Leather.

OAK LEATHER. J. V. McLaughlin & Co., 216 Kinzie Street, Chicago. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

THE CITY.

RESUMED.—The night passenger trains upon our Freeport line will be resumed to-morrow.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The members of this Society are reminded that their adjourned meeting is to be held at the office of Messrs. Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A numerous attendance is required for the benefit of the meeting.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The dead body of a male infant newly born was found yesterday floating in a water ditch near the corner of Loomis and Twenty-second street. Coroner Wagner was duly informed, and an inquest was held at a late hour in the afternoon. The jury returned the following verdict: "Result of a miscarriage from some person unknown to the jury."

DESTITUTE.—Yesterday a girl about thirteen years of age was found wandering about the streets by some police officer, who conveyed her to the First Precinct Station House. She gave her name as Sarah Jane Williamson and declared that she was friendless and perfectly destitute. The waif has been received as an inmate of the House for Erring Women.

GOUGH'S LECTURES.—It needs [illegible] lecture ment of the fact that John B. Gough in Bryan Hall before the Young Men's [illegible] evenings, to secure a good [illegible]. The tickets are all sold for the first lecture, and only a few remain undisposed of for the other two. Holders of seat tickets must be in attendance before 20 minutes to 8 o'clock. The sale of tickets at the door will commence that [illegible]

FINED HIMSELF.—Benjamin Griffith was charged yesterday before Justice Cuthbertson, with an assault committed upon the person of Mary Wall, a *demoiselle* whose virtues are generally considered to be below par. Benjamin had on the proceeding night entered Miss Walls domicile, and in the exuberance of his feelings kicked her twice or three times. Prisoner when asked, immediately pleaded guilty, and then discovered that complainant refused to prosecute. Griffith tried hard to escape, but found to his mortification that his own admission, was sufficient evidence to enable him to donate $3 and costs to the general fund.

DEPARTURE OF THE 12TH CAVALRY.—Yesterday orders were received from the War Department by telegraph, directing the 12th cavalry, at present at camp Fry, to leave for St. Louis, *en route* for Texas, on Sunday next. The regiment will report to Maj. Gen. Banks at New Orleans. The 12th is the largest cavalry regiment in the service, numbering twelve hundred and twenty men. They have been constantly drilling since they have occupied camp Fry, and are in condition to go into service immediately. We expect to hear a good account of this regiment. They will be under the charge of Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, Chief of Cavalry to Gen. Banks, and one of the best cavalry officers in the service.

MELANCHOLY CASE.—Amongst the many inebriates received at the Armory last evening was a young soldier brought in by officer Mein, in a state of helpless intoxication. He was only partially dressed, part of his uniform being found in the street where he lay covered with mud and saturated with moisture. Upon searching their prisoner at the station house, the officers discovered a small amount of money and some papers which showed the young debauchee to be Corporal John H. Hayden, Co. G, 17th Illinois cavalry. It is to be hoped that the young man will acquit himself with more credit as a soldier upon the battle field than he has done as a citizen in the gutter.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—There is a class of men in every community so intensely pervaded with the love of the Almighty Dollar, that they will descend to acts mean and contemptible to the last degree for the sake of gratifying their miserable acquisitive instincts. We have a case in point: William Owen, a resident of Elgin, a day or two since induced a boy fifteen years old, named Frank Eaton, to leave his school, come to Chicago, swear that he was eighteen years old, and enlist in the 7th infantry, all for the paltry fifteen dollars he would get for bringing in an acceptable recruit. This was done without the knowledge of the boy's parents, and contrary to their oft expressed opinion. It is now too late to reclaim the boy, except through the interference of the authorities at Washington. Owen is liable to prosecution for an ugly offense—subornation of perjury. We understand he is to be arrested.

A FIGHTING FAMILY.—In addition to the "Fighting McCooks" there is another family which, though not so conspicuous, deserves an equal prominent notice—we allude to the family of Rev. A. L. Rankin of this city, one of eight brothers, Chaplain of the 113th (3d Board of Trade) Ill. volunteers. Each of the other Board of Trade regiments are represented by one of the Rankins, a Louisiana regiment claims one as Quartermaster, while another is Captain in a regiment of Ohio Cavalry. Three other brothers are in the army in various capacities, while five brothers-in-law and ten nephews are also in the service. Mr. Rankin is a native of Tennessee, where his father's relatives are on the right side; his mother's are however, rebels, and two of her nephews are now prisoners in Camp Douglas, and such is the old lady's aversion to "rebs," that she has written her son here not to visit or hold communication with them.

NEIGHBORLY INFELICITIES.—Yesterday morning a Mrs. Patterson was charged before Justice Moore with assaulting John Maloney. The parties are neighbors, and defendant accused the complainant with having stolen one of her chickens. Seeing that Maloney refused to give up his ornithological acquisition, she, yesterday morning made a raid upon his premises, and failing in her expedition resorted to a slight muscular effort, somewhat damaging John's physiognomy. Maloney's offended dignity, at this insult could only be appeased by heavy judicial punishment, a warrant was issued and the amazon arrested. Prosecutor was attended by a "lawyer," one of those gentlemen ever hanging about Justice's offices, and not held in high popular estimation generally. This individual had prepared an elaborate address which must have raised the fine enormously. Unfortunately however his honor did not give our advocate an opportunity of displaying his extensive oratorical powers, for he properly ruled that the plea of guilty was perfectly sufficient. Mrs. Patterson was fined $3 and costs, the lowest penalty the law allows.

BUYING SOLDIERS' CLOTHES.—Theodore Sinner, a man whose ideas and appearance are somewhat primitive, was brought from "the bridge" some six miles out of the city, and placed before Commissioner Hayne to-day, under a charge of buying soldiers' clothes. It seems one Bernard Burkham, a deserter, wanted to divest himself of the visible signs of his military obligations to Uncle Sam, and sold Sinner his coat, almost new, for two dollars.

Sinner professed entire ignorance of the fact that he was dealing in contraband articles. He never read the newspapers, and supposed that he might buy a blue coat as well as a black one. He did not even know that there was a war in the country now. A few months ago he had read the History of the United States in German, from which he gathered the impression that the country had once been involved in war, but he thought it closed with the surrender of Cornwallis. The Commissioner was so profoundly impressed with his simplicity and ignorance, and so thoroughly satisfied of the innocence of his intentions that he discharged Sinner on his own recognizance.

PRESENTATION AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—Late on Sunday night, a detachment of the 3d Minnesota infantry, Company K, arrived at the Soldiers' Home, from Little Rock, Ark., *en route* for St. Paul, Minn., where the regiment was organized. This regiment, numbering some 500 men has re-enlisted for the war and will be sent home in detachments, on thirty days furlough for recruiting and reorganization. Yesterday morning, after breakfast at the Home, the boys purchased a beautiful regulation sword, sash and belt, which they presented through private H. A. Pieman, to Captain Hodges, as a token of the admiration in which he is held. The Captain made a modest little speech, thanking the boys, for their kindness and promising never to put it to any dishonorable purpose, after which three rousing cheers were given for the recipient.

This regiment was organized at Fort Snelling in November, 1861, and shortly afterwards went to Belmont, Ky., and thence to Nashville. Here it remained a short time and proceeded to Murfreesboro, where it was captured by the rebels, and taken to McMinnville, Tenn., where after remaining a few days, it was paroled. The boys were then ordered to Minnesota, where they participated in the Indian expedition for some three months. Having in the interim been exchanged, they were again ordered to the seat of war and went to Columbus. A short time afterwards they went to Vicksburg, where they participated in that memorable siege, until the capitulation of the rebels. Sometime afterwards they went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where they have since remained.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The sixth anniversary meeting of this body was held last evening in their rooms in the Methodist Church Block. The meeting was large and interesting. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., who also added a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, urging the brethren to meet together often and cultivate a catholic spirit of brotherhood. [illegible]

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Run on the Bank—A Change of Charter—The Old and New Compared.

The office of the State Savings Institution, located at No.'s 104 and 106 Washington street, was yesterday the theatre of considerable excitement. At the hour of opening the counter was surrounded by a number of persons, principally Germans, who had deposit accounts with the bank. The attendance continued all day till the time of closing. A casual passer-by might have thought that the bank was doing a thriving business. A closer examination would, however, have shown him that the draught was all, or nearly all, one way. Each wanted to draw his deposit; in other words, there was a run on the bank.

The sight was an unusual one. It is now some years since a bank has been thus pressed for payment. The closing of R. K. Swift & Co., in 1857, and the subsequent one of Hoffman, Gelpcke & Co., in 1861, are indeed about the sum total of failures since Chicago took her real stride towards prosperity. In consequence of the novelty, the run attracted much attention, and many of those who had no money to draw went to look on at the crowd and speculate on the mutabilities of [illegible] affairs generally. They were, how[ever], disappointed as to the denouement, [illegible] paid all demands [illegible] as long as presented, [illegible] willingness to [illegible] run on the bank is the discov[ery] [illegible]

The case [illegible] owners of the institution are doing business under a different charter from that which the public supposed. It commenced business about six years ago, under the name of the Illinois Savings' Institution, under a charter procured in 1857, and continued until August 1st, 1863—six months ago, when the managers of the bank bought the charter of the "State Savings' Institution," which was a charter granted in 1861 to Hoffman, Gelpcke & Siller, which we elsewhere publish in full, and began to change the accounts of depositors from the one concern to the other. We think they are to blame for not publicly advertising the change of charters, and notifying their depositors thereof, so that each one might have the option to transfer his account from the *Chicago* to the *State* Savings' Bank or withdraw it as he might see fit. However this was not done [illegible] many accounts were doubtless transferred on the pass books without the depositors really discovering or understanding the nature of the change. The officers of the bank assure us that many or most of the depositors were apprised of the substitution of charters, but *some we are confident* were not, and did not understand or perceive by their new pass-book that any change of charters had occurred.

There are two questions in which the patrons of the institution feel an interest: first, the solvency of the bank; second, the character of the present charter. Under the old charter there were no stockholders, no capital paid in, no personal liability, nothing but the good faith and honor of the gentlemen who volunteered to become the Trustees of the institution. There was but one salaried officer belonging to the bank—the Cashier.

The 12th Article of the By-Laws of the old bank set forth that "The Trustees undertaking these duties (management of the bank) without pay or emolument, *will not hold themselves responsible for any losses whatever.*" Other by-laws provide for the payment of interest on deposits not exceeding six per cent—the average being perhaps about four and a half or five per cent. The profits made by the managers consisted of the difference between what they loaned the deposits at and the rate of interest paid on them—less the taxes, rent, fuel, light, public printing, advertising, salary of the cashier, and other expenses of keeping an office; consequently it could not be very large; indeed it was so small that the Board of Trustees paid very little attention to its affairs, rarely looking at its books, but leaving the whole management to Mr. John C. Haines, Nathan R. Kidder and Geo. Schneider, the active managers.

The Institution was carefully and honestly conducted by these gentlemen, and brought triumphantly through the great financial crash of 1857, as we stated in our item yesterday. So much as regards the bank under its old charter.

The present charter grants larger powers to the Managers, but imposes greater responsibilities, as will be seen from its perusal. The managers are stockholders and have put in $100,000 of capital. Section 9 of the charter makes them individually liable to the depositors to the whole extent of each stockholder's capital invested. To this extent depositors are certainly better secured than under the former charter.

The management of the funds of the bank is almost identically the same at present as formerly. The rule adopted by the officers is, to invest one-half in United State 5-20 bonds. Surely that is safe and good security, as any depositor could desire. These bonds are now worth a premium of 4 per cent, and can be converted into "Greenbacks" on five minutes notice. One quarter of the moneys of the bank is invested in Chicago and Cook County lands and in Illinois State stocks, and the remaining quarter is loaned on good collaterals and securities to business men on 30 and 60 days, the same as other banks, keeping on hand, of course, a sufficient amount of currency for daily use. The officers of the bank are perfectly willing to submit their books to the inspection of a committee of prominent citizens whom the depositors may designate, who shall report on the financial soundness of the Institution. They have no apprehensions from such an examination; they claim that there is not a sounder or more carefully managed bank in the city or State, which we presume is true. The reports set afloat that the President or Vice President has invested the deposits of the bank in horse railway stocks, or have speculated in whisky, are wholly untrue, as we are personally assured by those gentlemen. The have invested not a dollar of the deposits of the bank in any speculation whatever. Every cent loaned is on ample security.

In justice to Mr. Haines, the President of the Bank, we deem it only right to say to those who do not personally know him, that he is esteemed to be an exceedingly prudent, cautious, conservative man in money matters, who has accumulated a large fortune by careful business management, prudence and industry. And certainly there is no more cautious, discreet, or upright man in all financial dealings than the Vice President, George Schneider. And each of the other officers are men of similar make of minds.

According to the by-laws of the Institution, each depositor having less than one hundred dollars deposited, must give one week's notice of his intention to withdraw his account, and if the sum exceeds $100, the notice shall be one month. Yesterday this notice was not required, but each man, up to the hour of closing, got his money on demand. If the run shall continue from day to day, until all the deposits be withdrawn, the effect on the bank will simply be to oblige Mr. Haines, first to sell all the 5-20 United States bonds, next all the Chicago, Cook county and Illinois bonds, and lastly to take a part of the notes of merchants and business men given to the bank, secured by United States and other stocks as collaterals, judgment notes, and pork or beef, at half its market value. And long before the last depositors draw out their accounts, the first ones will have got over their foolish panic and gone back to the bank with their money. The bank can be put to inconvenience, but nothing more. It is too strong and carefully managed to be seriously damaged by any run on it.

THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

Opening of the New Rooms in Dickey's Building—Address of John Tyrrell, Esq.

The Chicago Mercantile Association met last evening in their new rooms, located in the third story of Dickey's building, opposite the Tremont House. This was the opening meeting, and was appropriately observed by the Association. The meeting was largely attended. The suite of rooms are those formerly occupied by the Dearborn Club, being two large rooms connected by sliding doors, the hall then throws into one room, occupying the full depth of the block, hence is well lighted and ventilated, having two large windows at the front and rear; lighted up at night by four chandeliers and six side burners. In securing these rooms, so centrally located and well adapted for the uses of the Association, the Committee—Messrs. Allen, King, Hibberd and Drake—have been very fortunate, and the members of the Association expressed themselves more than satisfied. The rooms are handsomely finished and furnished.

The meeting was called to order by the President. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Mr. J. W. Hibberd, of the Auditing Committee then reported that the Committee had secured the rooms at the rate of $400 per annum, but that the bills of expense incurred in the renting, removal, &c., could not be presented till next meeting. On motion the Committee were granted further time.

ADDRESS OF MR. TYRRELL.

Mr. John Tyrrell then delivered the opening address, as follows:

The year just ended has been one of large business in every branch of trade having a representation in Chicago; and while our sister cities of the border have in a measure recovered from the disasters directly attending the breaking out of the rebellion, our own city, owing to her greater distance from the scene of trouble and otherwise favorable location, has enjoyed prosperity almost without a parallel. She has demonstrated to all parties seeking their outfits and supplies here the ability of her merchants successfully to compete with eastern markets, while at the same time she has more than doubled her entire business and added more largely to her permanent welfare than in any season since she became a distributing point for the Northwest.

It should be a matter of just pride to all, and especially to the members of this Association, that our merchants have been able to meet the wants of so large a number of buyers, and as far as my observation extends, the enlarged transactions of the past year have, in all instances and in every branch of trade, been conducted upon just and true principles, [illegible]

[illegible]

unrivalled geographical position, located midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, commanding the inland navigation of the longest river in the world, remembering her commercial supremacy of former years, possessing as she does, great wealth, liberal and enterprising business men will make gigantic efforts to regain her lost importance as a trading point. It remains for the business men of Chicago to say whether the city of their adoption shall continue to maintain the proud position she now occupies in relation to the inland cities of the United States; whether these shall enter into all your calculations, with the same intelligent efforts which have governed your business operations for the last two years. That broad and comprehensive views of commerce [illegible] a frankness and liberality towards purchasers, which while it shall draw to our city the trade of the neighboring States and Territories shall be as beneficial and profitable to the buyer, as would be his dealings with the merchants of any city on the continent. It remains for you gentlemen, to say whether Chicago shall continue to increase in all the elements which constitute a great city. Whether our merchants shall excel in all [illegible] far reaching sagacity and ability which will enable them to draw to [illegible] United States and [illegible] of the rich and [illegible] Western borders, and still re[illegible] Territories upon [illegible] of the country more nearly to [illegible] we enjoy. Knowing most [illegible] I will add that I entertain no [illegible] for the true performance of that part of the work falling to your hands. I bear not a doubt but that if the ability and vigor which have characterized our business men for the last 15 years should continue to be exercised, it soon may be said of the garden city "the magnitude of her commercial transactions exceed even the marvel of her growth."

In this connection I will name as a measure which as much as any other in conjunction with the character and ability of her merchants, must decide the future of Chicago as a commercial city in the matter of transportation—the bringing of goods from the East and distributing them through the West—the avenues for delivering the surplus products of the country at tide water, all these are of great moment and should not be lost sight of by our merchants and others who would see this city second to no inland city in America; and as a measure of the utmost importance to the West, and to Chicago I would call your attention to the ship canal. It needs no argument to prove in order to give the producer just compensation for his toil, that the avenues for the transportation of the products of the Northwest must be enlarged and increased. However, the Board of Trade being more largely engaged in the distribution of their products, may rightly enough be left to take the initiatory step in any movement having for its object an increase of the facilities of transportation, and consequent lessening of the price of freights; yet I would consider it the duty of this Association to render all possible aid in such an undertaking, for the reason that any effort resulting in an increase of freighting lines and lessening of the carrying price East, must add immensely to the wealth of the [illegible] tributary to Chicago, and as a matter of course, enhance the business prosperity of the entire West. Any [illegible] of railway, penetrating the country in any direction, and having a terminus or doing business here, should be thrice welcome.

In view of the present financial condition of our Association, and of the fund already accumulated, I would suggest for your consideration the expediency of raising the initiation fee from $5 to $10. The principal reason for which may be assigned the fact that all, or nearly all the original members made liberal subscriptions of money, spent much time, and gave to the association a large share of the usefulness and ability which it possesses. All new members will participate fully in the privileges and benefits of the Association, while after the first year, they will pay no greater tax than the original members. I would urge upon you the desirability of an increase of members, and thereby an increase of pecuniary ability. It must be apparent to every one that in a city of this size, there must soon be created a Public Exchange of ample dimensions, containing a hall for lectures, a library and reading room. The preliminary steps for the commencement of such a movement of intelligence cannot long be delayed. It may be taken in hand by a single association, or by a union of the prominent associations of the city, and possibly by the Board of Trade alone.

If such a combination of associations should be formed and the purpose named be found desirable and practicable, all members will at once see the benefits likely to result thus from the possession of financial ability to assume a position therein.

Another matter of importance to us, and which should engage your attention, is the need of guarding with care what of influence and power as an association we now possess, or hope to attain. As with individuals, so with societies. If we allow our name to be used for and in aid of every trivial enterprise, coming to our notice, whether presented by individuals or associations, we shall soon have expended our stock in trade on matters of small account, and when there comes up before the public any object of great moment to the community, we shall find that the attachment of the name of our association will not carry with it all the power desirable for the attainment of any great and permanent good. Like parties whose signatures can always be obtained for the asking, we may find ourselves bereft of importance, possibly at a time when we would most desire to be of service.

To be of consequence, as an association, outside of our own organization, and to possess that weight in the community which the character and calling of our members entitle us to, we must so guard ourselves, and conduct the affairs of this Society that it shall possess all the power and force required for great occasions. While we may not at present be called to act largely in any matters pertaining to the general good. We must not lessen a single effort having for its object the welfare of the brave soldiers belonging to the Battery bearing our name. No sacrifice made by us here, or money distributed to their families, can weigh in the balance with their response to the call of our country, or their daily service in the field. In all movements relating to their welfare, judicious, liberal and constant care should be exercised. Every appeal for aid should be promptly responded to, whether coming to our notice by personal application or passing observation.

And I have no doubt but the members of this Association will respond with generosity to every demand made upon their purses, having for its object the welfare of our soldiers in the Battery, or the comfort of their families at home, remembering, always, that while they may have gone forth from those walks in life in which few estates are accumulated, they represent that vast body of the people whose hearts beat only to the music of the Union.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the honor conferred and the attention given, and to ask your aid in the performance of all duties devolving upon me as one of your officers. Also to join with you and all true Americans everywhere, in ardently wishing the present year may witness an end of the war, a restoration of the authority of the Federal Government over all the States; a united country, with no "Mason and Dixon's" line; a land protected by that flag whose Stars and Stripes shall be a beacon light to the oppressed of every clime, and beneath whose encircling folds may gather, once more, a *united and happy people.*

On motion of J. H. Bowen, a committee was appointed to confer with a committee from the Board of Trade, as to the propriety of procuring permanent rooms, also with a view to extend trade to the Territory West. The Chairman appointed Messrs. J. H. Bowen, Wm. McKinley and Wm. Hempsted as said committee.

On motion the rules were suspended, and the following persons were elected members: F. F. Spencer, Cecil Young, Geo. H. Page, Joseph A. Griswold, Henry F. Griswold, Bennet Peeters, Geo. W. King, Wm. Aldrich, Joseph S. Mead, Jas. A. Whitaker, S. Spears, P. A. Hawes, Wm. McKindley, O. F. Avery, Chas. Coryell, W. F. Shufeldt, F. Eastman, M. Rollo.

Merrill Ladd, the Secretary, read a preamble setting forth the pernicious results growing out of the system of employing men as professional traveling salesmen, drummers, or pedlers, who carry samples, to solicit trade, accompanied by a resolution favoring the abolishment of the practice. On motion of Mr. McKindley, was referred to a committee of five. The Chair appointed on said committee Messrs. Wm. McKindley, W. Bowen, C. T. Bowen, J. B. Babcock, and W. E. Doggett.

J. T. Bowman, Esq., offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Association has accumulated a considerable fund by the contributions during the past year, and, whereas, they deem it best that new members who participate in the benefit of that fund as well as the other advantages of the Association should pay a small sum, therefore, it is

Resolved, That all new members be required to pay an initiatory fee of five dollars for participating in the accumulated fund of the Association.

Laid over and referred to a committee appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. I. Y. Munn, J. Q. Hoyt and Wm. McKindley.

On motion, the Association adjourned.

After the adjournment of the Association, the grocers present held an informal meeting to discuss the merits and demerits of the traveling agent or "drummer" system. Several of the members expressed their views freely, and when the test vote was taken, the grocers voted unanimously in favor of discontinuing all traveling solicitors and pedlars. A resolution was adopted that the proceedings should not be published.

The informal meeting of grocers adjourned till Monday evening next, when the discussion of this subject will be resumed.

"OUTRAGES OF THE POLICE—UNPARALLELED ATROCITY."—Under this caption the Randolph street smut machine of yesterday contains another groundless and libellous attack upon the Police—this time singling out those of the North Division. In the one-third of a column of Billingsgate, the writer claims that "a citizen was unwarrantably arrested and cruelly beaten in his cell by a Captain of the police," &c.

The facts are these: On Friday afternoon, James C. Lunt, a member of the 12th Illinois cavalry, with one or two other soldiers, were at Mrs. Gary's saloon, No. 194 Kinzie street, and had drank so much that they became disorderly, and took particular pains to talk insultingly to some policemen who had been called upon to quell the disturbance. Lunt was very abusive to officer Ludwig, and defied him or the whole posse to arrest him. He was finally walked off to the station house, where he arrived at 5:30 on Friday afternoon, and officer Edw. Laggan persuaded him to go to a cell till he was sober. Lunt went with him quietly till they reached the cell door, when he refused to enter, and a scuffle ensued. Officer Keefe heard the noise, and at once went to the assistance of Laggan. When Keefe took hold of Lunt by the arm, he turned around and caught Keefe by the cheek and lips, and pushed his head against the side of the door.

Lunt was then pushed inside by these two officers, and laid in the back part of the cell, when he caught around the legs of one of the officers, and would not release him. The policeman then stepped him on the lip or back to compel him to release his hold, and the policeman stepped out and locked the door. Captain Gund had been an invalid for a week past, from rheumatism, and was lying upon the lounge in the officers' room, and hearing the scuffling and loud talking, went out where the men were, but did not abuse the man, as is charged by the *Times*—he reached the cell door as Laggan and Keefe were about fastening it. Farther than this, the story appears to be all gammon.

COMMISSARY SUPPLIES—AWARDS BY COL. SMALL.—Proposals were invited a few days since by Col. Small, Commissary of Subsistence at this post, for coffee, molasses and rice, and yesterday the bids were opened. The following were the tenders:

COFFEE.

Bidders.	Quantity.	Price.
Hinsdale	10,000	39 c.
G. C. Cook & Co	25,000	37¾c.

Both of these tenders were rejected:

MOLASSES.

The amount of molasses bid for was 15,000 gallons. Of these 5,000 only were accepted, and these from C. Furbish, at 64c. We subjoin the bids:

Bidders.	Gallons.	Price.
Hinsdale & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jno. N. Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. H. Birdsale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ely & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knapp & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Furbish	[illegible]	[illegible] awarded.
Gould & Brothers	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]

RICE.

The only bidders for Rice were Knapp & Co., who tendered 5,000 pounds at 9¼ cents. This was rejected.

At the last opening of the bids by Col. Small, [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Notice with Regard to Filing Objections to Special Assessments.

SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT

Correction of a Mistake in a Will by Bill in Chancery.

RECORD OF CASES IN THE DIFFERENT LAW COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.—This court sat in banc during the whole of the day yesterday; the time being consumed in an argument on a motion for a new trial, in a case involving the warranty of flour, made at the Albion Mills, in the State of Iowa, and of which we gave a notice several weeks since.

Before the argument in this case commenced, the Court ordered a rule to be entered that all objections to all city warrants for special assessments must be filed by the opening of Court on Wednesday morning, unless special reason could be shown for further extension of time.

In the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court, yesterday, a declaration was filed by John Lyle King, Esq., attorney for plaintiff in the case of McAndrews vs. Bradley et als. The ground of action in this case is the alleged arrest of the plaintiff by a member of the detective police corps, acting under the orders of Bradley, on the 13th of December last, without warrant, and his forcible transfer to the central police station, where he was compelled to remain over two days, without examination, and without being permitted to give bail, though he offered to give it in any sum that might be demanded, even to the extent of two thousand dollars.

After forty nine hours imprisonment he was brought before the Police Court, when the prosecution still expressed a desire to continue the case, in order to make further preparations. He was thus admitted to bail in the sum of eighteen hundred dollars.

A day or two afterwards upon examination, he was discharged, no evidence being adduced against him. The accusation against him was theft, and his arrest was prefaced by the service of a search warrant, on which his bank was thoroughly ransacked, without furnishing anything to support the accusation. The plaintiff we are informed is a commission merchant on Canal Street, and a man of very respectable standing and reputation.

A singular and novel proceeding has just matured in the Superior Court on the Chancery side thereof. It arose out of a mistake in the will of William Briggs, former owner of the Briggs House. Among the persons to whom he bequeathed his property were a half brother and sister whose real names were Sarah Ann Franklin and Edward R. Briggs. These, however, were designated in his will as Ann Franklin and Edward Briggs.

Since the death of William Briggs, a bill in chancery has been filed in the Superior Court, of which the object was to establish the identity of the said Sarah Ann Franklin and Edwin R. Briggs, with the brother and sister named in the bill.

That has so far succeeded, that a day or two since the Court ordered a decree to be entered reciting the facts in the case, and declaring that the name Edward Briggs as expressed in the will, Edwin R. Briggs is the person intended, and by the name Ann Franklin as expressed in the will, Sarah Ann Franklin is the person intended, and that each respectively has a right to take under the will all the property bequeathed to the persons designated in the will as Ann Franklin and Edward Briggs, and that the will hereafter be considered as connected in their behalf by the substitution of the names Sarah Ann Franklin and Edwin R. Briggs, in place of Ann Franklin and Edward Briggs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.—Common Law.*

236—Taylor vs. Roberts. Judgment for plaintiff.
336—Kellogg vs. Hardenburgh. Verdict for plff. Defendant moves for a new trial.
342—Hastings vs. Chase. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution.
332—Irwin et al. vs. McCartney et al. On trial.
Chancery.
629—Fenno vs. Fuller et al. Defendant has until Wednesday next to show cause why injunction should not issue.
631—Fenno et al. vs. Pitts et al. Same proceedings.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Chief Justice John M. Wilson—In Chancery.*
[illegible]—Milady et al. vs. Windett et al. Order making new parties defendants.
412—Boettaber vs. Freer et al. Time to answer extended to first Monday in March.
Before Hon. Jos. E. Gary, Judge—Common Law.
791—Reed vs. Whitman. Judgment for plaintiff.
There will be no jury this week, the Court being engaged in the matter of the application of the city for judgment for delinquent taxes.
Before Hon. Van H. Higgins, Judge—Common Law.
349—Church vs. Benedict. Submitted to arbitrators.
315—Nicolee vs. the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. Defendants guilty, &c., as to certain portions of the premises.
380—Earll vs. Clapp. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.
—St. John vs. Gray. Time to file bond and bill of exceptions extended fifteen days.

RECORDER'S COURT—*Before Hon. E. Van Buren, Judge—Common Law.*
Gilbert vs. Sherwood. Judgment for plaintiff.

BATTERY D, WISCONSIN.

Heavy Artillery—Off For The Field.

Yesterday morning Battery D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, arrived from Milwaukee, were entertained at the Soldiers' Home, and left via I. C. R. R. last evening for New Orleans, where they will report to Gen. Banks for service.

The Battery numbers 124 men, principally from Greene county, Wis. The following is the

ROSTER OF THE BATTERY.

Captain—H. W. Peck.
Senior First Lieutenant—C. V. Bridge.
Junior Second Lieutenant—C. M. Ball.
Junior Second Lieutenant—Isaac Culver.
Orderly Sergeant—Wm. M. Hanchett.
Q. M. Sergeant—B. B. Brownfield.
Duty Sergeants—J. White, A. L. Woods, G. W. Bussy, J. L. Utley, G. W. Miller and A. A. Betts.
Corporals—A. Ostman, J. P. Kildow, D. W. Perry, J. G. Dean, E. Glenner, C. W. Brewer, C. Yager, C. W. Case, J. Hostrander, D. D. Wells, J. W. Sowl, Wm. Shuler, D. R. Barmore and J. J. Creak.
Artificers—W. C. Anderson and J. Dunkleberg.
Buglers—D. Webb and G. W. Morse.
Wagon Master—Geo. S. Hill.

Many of the officers and privates are veterans;—Capt. Peck was Lieut.-Col in the 3d Wis., and a graduate of West Point; Lieutenant Bridge was by profession a teacher and lawyer and lately a Sergeant in the 21st Wis.; 2d Lieut. Ball was from the 18th Wis.; and Lieut. Culver from Battery A, Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; A. L. Wood was Sergeant in the 8th Wis. Inf.; J. White from the 1st Wis., and J. L. Utley from the 7th Battery Light Artillery. The following are also veterans: A. A. Betts, A. Ostman, J. P. Kildow, D. W. Perry, J. G. Daen, Wm. Schuler, Jas. Lewis, Wm. Barrow, Geo. Brown, A. McKinney, Jasper Bloom, W. A. Dutcher, S. W. Day, Jno. Holland, T. W. Seavey, Wm. Hardin, Jos. Hilton, Geo. J. Jones, L. Underhill.

Like other Wisconsin soldiers they are stout, healthy men, and promise to make their mark in Dixie.

DRUGGISTS' TRADE ASSOCIATION.—The druggists of the city, in pursuance of a call issued a few days ago, met last evening at the Tremont House, for the purpose of electing the officers of the Druggists' Trade Association.

The objects are defined to be the settlement of any disputes or differences arising between druggists; to create a more honorable competition among them, and to so regulate prices that the retail apothecary may receive an equivalent for his labor and close attention to business; to establish on just principles the relations existing between Apothecaries, Druggists, Physicians and the public; to exert an influence upon the Legislature and Congress, which shall correct and prevent unjust legislation so far as possible; to prevent unfair competition in our goods by grocers and others.

Mr. Bliss, of Bliss & Sharpe, was called to the chair, and Mr. Mills appointed secretary.

The chairman thought that as there were so few present, it would be better to wait a short time until more of the profession would arrive; during this time an informal discussion took place, relative to the articles mentioned in the advance price list concurred in a few days ago.

The Secretary read a statement of the objects of the society, when the Chairman stated that the object of this meeting was to elect the officers of the association.

Mr. Henry Sweet stated that he was opposed to the organization of this sort, as he knew of no difference that could exist between the members of the profession, and that he was in favor of a college of Pharmacy, to which the druggists could send their clerks and apprentices to obtain a perfect knowledge of the pharmaceutical art.

Mr. O'Hara stated that there was a College of Pharmacy in active operation some time ago, at which two courses of lectures were delivered.

The Chairman stated that one of the objects of this Association, was to regulate the advanced price of medicines, and this meeting was called to elect officers for the coming year. The election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted in the choice of

President.—E. H. Sargeant,
Vice President.—Chas. G. Smith.
Secretary.—W. H. Dillingham.
Treasurer.—George Buck.
Trustees.—R. L. O'Hara, J. P. Sharpe, and J. Roemheld.

It was resolved that the words "code of ethics" in article 2 of the constitution be expurged and the word "bye-laws" substituted, and a committee of three was appointed to draw up a code of byelaws.

It was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to recommend the adoption of a price list, and report at the next meeting of the association.

It was resolved that cod-liver oil, benzine, indelible ink, Spaldings glue and citrate of magnesia be included in the list of advanced prices. The Trustees were requested to provide a place for future meetings, after which it was also resolved that a committee be appointed to ascertain from Washington, if a retail grocer can sell drugs under a grocer's license.

On motion the meeting then adjourned until the first meeting in April.

THE POLICE COURT.—Saint Monday was kept yesterday at the Armory with usual *éclat*, the docket containing the names of some thirty individuals, most of whom, of course, were devotees of the god Bacchus, but still there were a few more serious charges, involving higher penalties than those bestowed upon the drunkard.

An Appearance.—On Sunday evening, the inhabitants of Miss Lizzie Smith's abode, on Wells street thinking that the day ought to be marked [illegible]

[illegible] The prisoner was committed for trial.

Unsuccessful.—John Gray was charged with the felony of an overcoat, the property of Jacob Phillips. The prisoner, fearing a recurrence of the cold weather, and not possessing the wherewithal to purchase an overcoat, considered that the shortest way to attain the desired end would be to confiscate one. This laudable plan he accordingly attempted to put into execution whilst attending a dance in the West Market Hall on Saturday night, thus admirably uniting business with pleasure. The confiscation was immediately noticed by officer Ensworth, who requested John to step below, the dance being held over the Second Precinct Station. Prisoner was bound over to the Recorder's Court in the sum of $300.

Carriage Robbery.—Thomas Powers, hearing of the successful abstraction of a carriage robe by a negro on Saturday, determined yesterday upon a similar undertaking, operating upon the buggy of Dr. Shumway, which was standing at the corner of Randolph and Clinton streets. Thomas, however, could not complete the parallel; the darkey escaped, but Mr. Powers was captured by officer Chappel, and he now lies bound in $300 to accept an invitation to attend the Recorder's Court.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Connection between the River and Mud Lake—Action on Bounties to Volunteers—City Hospitalities to Copperheads.

The Common Council held a regular session last evening. There were present the Mayor, and Aldermen Hahn Roberts, Conlan Sullivan, Barrett Holden, Kar, Abbott, Van Hollen, McDonald, Comis Ry, Roh, Woodman, Hottinger, Schall, Edwards Walsh, Hinrod, Bond Gastfield.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A petition was presented from parties interested in the ordinance passed on the 7th of September 1863 by dredging and deepening the south branch of Chicago River between the west line produced of Lot 2, in Blocks 7 and 8 of Canal Trustees Sub-Division of Blocks in South fractional half of fractional section 29, T 39, N. R. 14, E. and its East line of Quarry street, asking that the ordinance be repealed and the assessment roll be set aside. Referred to Committee on Harbor and Bridges.

A remonstrance was read of certain property owners on 12th street, between State and Michigan avenue, against the project of paving the street with Nicholson pavement. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division.

A petition was presented for the removal of a wooden building on Madison street, near Dearborn, at present used for a show. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Petitions were presented from Barker & Risley and J. Whitehead, concerning errors of assessment and taxation. Referred to appropriate Committees.

A communication was read from J. A. Boyer, offering a tract of five acres on Madison street, two and a half miles from the city, for a Pest House, for $900. Referred to the Board of Police Commissioners.

A communication was presented from the Chicago Medical Society, asking a better system for collecting and recording mortuary statistics. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary and City Attorney.

The Corporation Council reported in favor of paying S. Vanest for attendance as a witness upon the occasion of the Colby trial, and asked that it be referred to the Comptroller, with power to act. Laid over under the rule.

WEST MARKET HALL.

The Board of Public Works reported that they had duly advertised West Market Hall, in accordance with the order of the Council.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEST HOUSE.

A communication was presented from the Board of Police Commissioners, detailing their action in relation to the improvement of the Pest House, and explaining why they had not, in accordance with the order of the Council, constructed a new one. Laid over under the rule.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

An ordinance was presented by the Board of Public Works establishing the grade of West Randolph street. Laid over under the rule. From the same, for sidewalk on North Clark street, from Cane to Belden streets; Sidewalk on West Sedgwick street, from little Fort road to North Clark street; sidewalk on West Morgan, from West Taylor to West Twelfth street; extension of Hurlburt street, from North avenue to Black Hawk street. Referred to appropriate committee.

STATE STREET BRIDGE.

The Finance Committee presented the following ordinance, which on motion, was laid over under the rule.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That the Mayor and Comptroller are hereby authorized and directed to issue fifteen bonds of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, in accordance with and by authority of section 66 of the amendment to the city charter, of February 8, 1861, and section 36 of chapter 3, of the act to reduce the city charter of Chicago into one act, and to revise the same, approved Feb. 13, 1863; and to sell the same at the highest price that can be obtained, and to apply the proceeds of said bonds to payment for the erection and construction of a bridge across the Chicago river, between State and Wolcott streets.

Section 2.—That the Board of Public Works be and are hereby authorized and directed to contract for the erection and construction of said bridge in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared in the office of said Board of Public Works, when the said Board can make a satisfactory arrangement for its right of way on the north side of the river.

Section 3.—That an ordinance in relation to the construction of said bridge, passed March 23d, 1863, is hereby repealed.

The Committee on Harbor and Bridges reported an ordinance authorizing a ditch from Mud Lake to the River, eight feet wide and four feet deep, and directing the issue of bonds to the amount of $10,000. Laid over under the rule.

The Committee on Police reported that they concurred with the Mayor in the recommendation to sell the fire arms belonging to the city. Laid over and ordered published.

The Committee on Judiciary reported a further appropriation of $7,000 for the expenses of the Recorder's Court, and an ordinance embodying the recommendations, which passed unanimously.

The same committee reported certain verbal amendments to the Evanston Railroad ordinance, now before the Council, and recommended the passage of the same. This report was laid over under the rule.

An ordinance was passed, requiring the repavement of Randolph street from State to the bridge, with Nicholson pavement.

SALARIES.

The report of the special committee on Assessors salaries was taken from the table and the same fixed, after considerable debate as follows: South Division $983.33 1-3; West Division $983.33 1-3; North Division $850, and the Comptroller ordered to pay them at that rate.

The ordinance reported by the Committee on Streets and Alleys relative to obstructions of streets and alleys by railroads, was taken from the table, at the instance of Ald Walsh, and after debate passed under a call of the ayes and noes by a vote of 20 to 5.

Ald. Comisky introduced an order relative to the purchase of a suitable safe for the City Treasurer at a cost not exceeding $300. This order passed after discussion by a vote of 18 to 8.

Ald. McDonald called up the ordinance of the Finance Committee increasing the salary of the Clerk of the Police Court from $1,000 to $1,500. Negatived by the casting vote of the Mayor.

APPROPRIATION FOR BOUNTIES.

Ald. Holden offered the following preambles and resolution:

WHEREAS, The appropriations heretofore made by the Common Council to pay bounties to soldiers enlisting in the city of Chicago has been exhausted, and

WHEREAS, There are no more moneys in the city treasury which can be lawfully appropriated to continue such bounties, and

WHEREAS, Under the City Charter, the Common Council has no authority to borrow money even for this most desirable purpose, and

WHEREAS, The payment of bounties of right belongs to the county of Cook, which has full authority to borrow money to pay bounties; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Supervisors of Cook County be, and they are hereby requested to make such appropriations as may be requisite and necessary to continue all the bounties now paid to soldiers enlisting in this county to all soldiers who shall enlist in this county up to the 1st of March next.

Ald. Comisky moved the passage of the resolutions. Carried.

THE COPPERHEAD CONVENTION.

Ald. Woodman presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The National Democratic Committee at a recent session in the city of New York, unanimously decided to hold (and ordered the same to be held accordingly) the next National Democratic Convention on the 4th of July A. D. 1864, at the city of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, The Mayor and Common Council of this city desire to signify their approbation of the action of the Committee referred to, and their gratification at the assembling of the delegates of a great and patriotic party in our midst on the national natal day; be it therefore

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the National Democratic Committee for its selection of Chicago as the place of meeting of its Convention aforesaid, and will endeavor, by extending to the delegates who may be assembled the hospitality of the city, to testify the pleasure with which we now anticipate their coming.

And be it further

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to consist of the Mayor and Comptroller and and five members of this Council, to be designated by the Mayor, to act in behalf of the city, in conjunction with such other committee as may be appointed, in the reception and accommodation of and making the necessary arrangements for said Convention.

Ald. Holden moved to lay on the table. Lost by 8 to 18.

The resolutions passed by a vote of 18 to 7.

Ald. Walsh offered a resolution requiring the Board of Police Commissioners to make a general statement of their financial operations since the organization of the Board. Carried.

Voted to adjourn.

Ald. Conlan introduced an ordinance to regulate the running of the horse cars on the lines of the North Chicago City Railway. The Fathers indulged in a considerable amount of buncombe, without arriving at any definite idea of what was wanted or to be done.

The Council then adjourned.

The State Savings Institution.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your yesterday's edition there is an advertisement of the State Savings Institution, and in your editorial columns you recommend the laborers of Chicago to deposit their savings in the State Savings Institution on Washington street. You state in your editorial remarks that this bank especially commends itself to the public confidence by the *terms* of its charter, which renders the stockholders individually liable for every dollar deposited. Allow me to call your attention to Section 9 of the charter of said institution which reads as follows:

"Each stockholder of this corporation hereby created shall, as to the trust funds and savings funds deposited therewith, be individually liable to the amount of his share or shares of the capital stock, for all losses or deficiencies that may occur while he was such stockholder, which individual liability shall continue for six months after transfer of his said stock."

You will perceive that by this section, the stockholders are only liable to the amount of their share or shares of the capital stock and not further.

You say, that at the time of the stump-tail excitement, these gentlemen carried on the bank at par, paying dollar for dollar, in gold or par funds, as deposited without discount. True, but you do not say that it was the *Illinois* Savings Institution, and not the *State* Savings Institution, who did do that.

Now, my boy, a minor, had deposited his savings in the Illinois Savings Institution, and he handed his bank book, at the end of 1863, to the officer behind the counter, to have the dividend calculated and added to his account. Think of his surprise when he afterwards [illegible] the new book that [illegible] bank book of the State Savings Institution, a new corporation, whose charter was granted in 1861 to Francis A. Hoffman, Theodore Hoffman, Otto Gelpcke and Alexander Siller, and which allows the said Institution to loan the moneys deposited therein, within or without this State, and [illegible] payable within or without this State, and secure the payment of such loans by mortgages or other securities [illegible]

[illegible] Chicago and had to lay open their books to the inspection of the Legislature and the Committee of the Legislature, and to make annual statements of their funds and investments to the Legislature of this State. [illegible] How is it then that while the German papers in the city, up to this time, contain the advertisement of the Illinois Savings Institution, incorporated February, 1857, while on the door and windows of the Bank offices could be read Illinois Savings Institution, the depositors, without any notice of a change made in the charter, were quietly handed [illegible] books of the *State Savings Institution*? Why was it that the Institution wanted to operate on a new charter, whose main dangers were exposed two years ago in the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, and that then published by Geo. Schneider & L. Brentano, the former of whom is now Vice President of the same *State* Savings Institution? In the new bank book of my minor boy he is credited with the balance of his deposits in the *Illinois* Savings Institution, which shows that the deposits were transferred from one book to another without notice and without knowledge of the depositor.

If you will read and compare the two charters, you will find that there is a great difference, and that the one gave perfect security, while the other does not.

I hold in my hand a bank book which shows that on the 3d day of August, 1861, already bank book No. 88 of the *State* Savings Institution was issued, and seven months afterwards, and not before, the whole transaction was exposed in the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*. The first advertisement of the operation of the *State* Savings Institution appears in the English papers.

A. C. HESING.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The Charter as Originally Granted—Provisions.

The following is a copy of the charter of this bank, which has recently been transferred to John C. Haines, George Snyder, N. B. Kidder and others:

NAME AND STYLE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That Francis A. Hoffman, Theodore Hoffman, Otto Gelpcke, Alexander Siller, and their associates and successors, and all such persons as shall become lawful stockholders in the institution hereby created, shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "The State Savings Institution," and shall have succession, a common seal, power to plead and be impleaded, to appoint all necessary officers, servant and assistants, and may have and enjoy, and exercise all the power necessary to carry out the purposes of a saving institution at Chicago.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

SEC. 2. A majority of the corporation herein named, may proceed to open books for subscription to the stock of said institution, and shall at the same time, or thereafter, designate a time and place for the first election of trustees of said institution, by parties subscribing to the stock thereof; and each share of stock so subscribed for shall be entitled to one vote.

CAPITAL STOCK.

SEC. 3 The capital stock of said company shall be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase the same to one million of dollars, to be subscribed and paid for in the manner prescribed by the by-laws, to be framed by said institution; and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be deemed personal property and shall be transferable on the books of said institution in such manner as its by-laws may prescribe.

CORPORATE NAME AND POWERS.

SEC. 4. The said institution shall have power to borrow money and receive money on deposit and pay interest thereon, and to loan money, either within or without this State, at any rate of interest not exceeding that now or hereafter allowed by law to private individuals, and to discount in accordance with the usage of banks, (and in computation of time, thirty days shall be a month and twelve months a year,) and to make such loans payable either within or without this State, and to take such securities therefor, real or personal, or both, as the trustees or managers of said corporation shall deem sufficient; and may secure the payment of such loans by deeds of trust, mortgages, or other securities, either within or without this State; and may buy or sell exchange, bills, notes, bonds, or other securities; may have and hold coin and bullion; may accept and execute all such trusts, whether judiciary or otherwise, as shall or may be committed to it by any person or persons, or by the order or direction of any court or tribunal; may make such special regulations in reference to trust funds or deposits left for accumulation or safe keeping, as shall be agreed upon with the depositors or parties interested for the purpose of accumulating or increasing the same; may issue letters of credit or other commercial obligations.

PURCHASE AND POSSESSION OF REAL ESTATE.

SEC. 5. It may be lawful for the institution hereby incorporated, to purchase and hold such real estate as may be convenient in the transaction of its business, and to take and hold any real estate in trust or otherwise, as security for or in payment of loans and debts, due or to become due to said institution; to purchase real estate at any sale made in virtue or on account of any loan or mortgage, or trust, made to or held by or for said company, or in which it is interested; and to receive, and to take, in satisfaction of any loan or debt, any real or personal estate, and to hold, use, improve, and convey the same.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SEC. 6. The affairs of the institution shall be managed by a Board of Trustees, at least three in number, after the first election, as is herein provided. The trustees shall be elected by the stockholders, at such times and places, and in such manner, as shall be established by the by-laws of said institution; the Trustees of said institution shall be elected annually; but any failure or omission to elect trustees, shall in no wise impair or affect the rights or interests of stockholders, depositors or others interested.

BY-LAWS.

SEC. 7. The trustees shall have the right to form by-laws for the appointment of other officers, agents and others, necessary for the service of the institution, and for regulating their own proceedings and the operations of the institution: *Provided*, that they shall contain nothing inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State.

DIVIDENDS.

SEC. 8. The trustees shall have the right to declare dividends out of the earnings of said institution.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

SEC. 9. Each stockholder of this corporation hereby created shall, as to the trust funds and saving funds deposited therewith, be individually liable to the amount of his share or shares of the capital stock, for all losses or deficiencies that may occur while he was such stockholder, which individual liability shall continue for six months after transfer of said stock.

This act shall be a public act, and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved February 21, 1861.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers' Home during the 48 hours ending last evening:

Illinois—E. H. Dennis, Co. F, 17th; W. Apperley, 11th; E. Pearsons, G, 106th; C. Nelb, G, 9th; F. Fellow, I, 106th; J. W. Dahin, C, 129th; A. Cross, M, 13th; D. F. Russell, G, 26th; D. C. Edwards, D, 91st; — Armstrong, 33d; I. Carter, 4th Bat. of Pioneers.

Minnesota—C. D. Chapin, Co. C, 9th; D. D. Bew, C, 9th, J. B. Revord, C, 9th; J. A. Garding, 4th; also forty-seven men of Co. K, 3d, passing homeward.

Wisconsin—C. Garfield, Co. D, 20th; T. Cramer, K, 24th; R. E. Atkinson, K, 21st; also Capt. H. W. Peck, D, 1st, with 150 men of the heavy artillery, on their way to New Orleans.

Iowa—E. Arnold, Co. K, 10th; J. W. Piercy, K, 39th.

Indiana—T. Bassinger, Co. D, 65th; J. F. Tucker, D, 65th; E. Delurry, I, 4th; J. Weaver, 5th; L. Walker, E, 87th; A. Robinson, A, 82d.

New York—G. T. Lathrup, Co. G, 5th; H. Dailey, K, 78th.

Kentucky—B. A. Kendall, Co. E, 10th; T. J. Banticke, K, 11th; A. E. Ewing, C, 28th.

Michigan—M. Taylor, Co. C, 25th, A. Stage, K, 5th; R. O. Crane, F, 11th.

U. S. Regulars—I. V. Williams, Co. E, 2d.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE TWELFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the rendezvous of the 12th Ill Regiment of Infantry has been changed from Springfield to Camp Fry, at Chicago. Members will please note and report here on the expiration of their furlough.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of McNally & Co., headed, "To the Ladies."

☞ There will be a meeting of the Trustees and Directresses of the Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the asylum. A full attendance is requested.
G. A. SPRINGER, Secretary.

Magee Cook Stoves "Snowed in."

The "snowed in" car load of Magee cook stoves have this day arrived.

I shall be prepared to commence delivering them to such parties "as purchased, to arrive" on Monday.
A. G. GARFIELD.
CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1864. [illegible]

☞ Instantaneous and efficacious cures of Corns and Bunions, without pain or bleeding, by Dr. Rendall, author of practical observations on the causes, nature and treatment of Corns, Bunions, and Diseased Nails. Office 251 East Madison street, opposite Garden City House, during this week.

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, &c., &c.

Drs. R & J. Hunter, of No. 88 Washington street, Chicago, devote their whole attention to the treatment of diseases of the *Throat, Lungs and Heart*. In giving their individual efforts to this important speciality in medicine, they have been stimulated to act not only by the calm indifference with which the general practitioners regard the terrible mortality and suffering attending Throat and Lung diseases—but also the remarkable success which follows the direct and local treatment so largely advocated and practiced by them.

In permanently establishing an office in Chicago, Drs. Hunter are happy to be able to refer to many prominent citizens, who remain the benefits they derived years ago from the direct treatment of their cases, in Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, etc., by inhalation, and such other means as were prescribed on the principle of direct local treatment. Many others of more recent date, can also add their testimony in favor of their treatment. Drs. Hunter think it right to direct attention to these facts, as encouragement for those who may wish to consult them, and whose condition of health requires their services.

Office in Chicago No. 88 Washington street, and in New York No. 38 Broadway. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Public speakers and vocalists will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech.

To Consumptives.

The Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case, can be obtained of Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Druggists, 24 and 26 market street, Chicago.

From an Officer of the Circuit Court.

I have been under the treatment of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, (McCormick's building, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets,) for a chronic affection of the Throat and Lungs, and although the disease had made alarming threads upon my health and I had every reason to believe that it would very soon end in death, Dr. Ayer's success has been complete. It seems almost a miracle; the effect was prompt and permanent. I have met many persons at the Doctor's rooms, and have invariably heard them express similar opinions of Dr. Ayer's new mode of cure.
[illegible] Special Deputy Circuit Court. Residence 248 State st., Chicago.

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining, Paper Hanging and Window Shades, [illegible] wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph st.

GO TO THE BEST—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamp) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 1st, at 8 o'clock P. M., Mrs. [illegible] Funeral will take place from her late residence [illegible]

In this city, Feb. 1st, MAY, daughter of [illegible] Funeral from the residence of the family [illegible]

In Milwaukee, [illegible] aged 27 years, son of James C. Morse, Esq., of Worcester, Mass.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

	Leave.	Arrive.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
*Day Express	6:15 a. m.	[illegible]
*Evening Express	5:40 p. m.	[illegible]
†*Night Express	10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
DETROIT TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
*Day Express	6:15 a. m.	10:30 p. m.*
†Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET		
Day Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Urbana accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
*Mail and Accommodat'n	4:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.*
*Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Cin. & Louisville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
No trains leave on Saturday evening, and no trains arrive on Sunday evening.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Morning Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.		

For Sale.

FOR SALE—York State Apples, on consignment, in lots to suit purchasers—cheap in cellar, at [illegible] State street.

FOR SALE—Printing Office. A good Job Printing Office, centrally located, and now doing a good business, is offered for sale low. The presses are all in good working order, and the type is mostly new. The office cost, new, about $[illegible], but will be sold for less, for cash. For particulars, address "TYPO," Post Office Box 485, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A first-class Saloon. A rare chance. The proprietor, having business calling him away from the city, wishes to dispose of the CABINET Saloon, 65 Randolph street, near State. This is a first-class Saloon, one of the best fitted up in the city, doing a first-rate business, and offers a rare chance to any one wishing to engage in the business. CHAS. W. PATTEN, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—On long time, or would exchange for property in or near Chicago, a water power Flouring Mill, in good running order, together with two Dwelling Houses and sixty acres of land, within sixty-five miles of Chicago. Address D. S. B. MILLS, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Grocery Store, fixtures and good will, in a good location. The best reasons given for selling. Address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Safe. A second-hand Herring's Safe, to be sold at a bargain. Address P. O. Box [illegible], or apply at 124 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, to close consignments, [illegible] bu. in bulk; also, [illegible] bbls. in good shipping order, Neshannock, Peach Blow and Prince Albert Potatoes. Inquire of HILL, CAMPBELL & CO., 121 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—The furniture, good will, and lease of a first-class boarding house, now having between forty and fifty boarders, and centrally located on Wabash avenue. For particulars apply at 62 Wabash avenue.

FOR SALE—A Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, now in successful operation. The machine tools are all nearly new, and in first-rate order. [illegible] This is an excellent opening for any party wishing to engage in a business already made, as the Shop has a good reputation. Capital required, from Fifteen to Twenty Thousand Dollars. Reasons for selling, the owner wishes to change his location. For particulars, address [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to Hire. One Eight-Horse power Portable Engine, on Trucks. Also, two heavy Quarry Bars, and one Rotary Pump for sale. Inquire at Excelsior Iron Works, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets. CARLILE MOSER.

FOR SALE—A four story fire proof warehouse, [illegible] feet, windows on three sides, situated on the south side on alley between Lasalle and Wells and Madison and Monroe, strongly built, and suitable for heavy storage or manufactory. For price and terms apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap. A horse and covered wagon, suitable for a grocery, or any other light business. Address Box [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Hotel for sale. The Lease and Furniture of the Westcott House, in La Crosse, Wisconsin. Lease runs three years. Furniture nearly new. The best paying Hotel business in the Northwest. Possession given immediately. [illegible] L. BEACH.

FOR SALE.—Connecticut Cigars. 20,000 of the best quality, superior make, warranted material, cheap for cash, to close consignment. [illegible] A good chance for a new beginner. For particulars apply to "S W," corner of Van Buren street and 4th avenue, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—Hotel. The National House, in Champaign City, Champaign county, Illinois, is offered for sale, and will be sold cheap, on short time. For information, address C. M. SHERIFF or the Proprietor, at Champaign City. E. ADAMS, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—On long time or to Lease, the property known as the Union Salt Docks, on the South Branch, in lots to suit purchasers or tenants. Also, lots on Wilson and Maxwell streets near Canal street. Price $[illegible]. Terms, $[illegible] down balance on five years time, if desired. Apply to Dr. BRAINARD, 48 South Clark street.

FOR SALE A first-class Tubular Boiler, about 15-horse power, in perfect order, can be seen running for three days, at R. T. CRANE & BRO.'S, 102 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, an Iron Foundry, at the corner of Halsted and Wayman streets, with steam engine and patterns for building and Machinery work, and all other tools necessary for a foundry. For particulars apply to THOMAS HEMMALHALCH, or address to West Side Post Office, Chicago, Box 501.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—Flouring Mill. A Custom Flouring Mill, with one pair four feet stones, and all late improvements, together with engine and boiler, of sufficient power to drive two or three pairs of stones, the whole in perfect order, is for sale cheap. A portion of the purchase money can remain for four years. The property is situated in Lake county, Illinois, within a few miles of Chicago. Attached to this is a Saw Mill, in good order and operation. Apply to THOMAS TEED, Libertyville, Ill., or T. W. BAXTER & CO., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 120 acres, ten miles from the Court House, two miles from Jefferson, on the ridge, under a high state of cultivation, good house with cellar under it, barn with basement, [illegible] bearing trees, and living water. It is one of the best farms in Cook county. Inquire in Telegraph Building, corner Lake and Clark streets, Room No. 3, of B. R. CHAMBERS.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence and Business Property.
Wabash avenue Marble Dwelling ... $[illegible]
North Lasalle Marble Dwelling ... [illegible]
Wabash avenue, [illegible] foot with house ... [illegible]
Michigan avenue, [illegible] [illegible]
West Washington Residence and Residence Lots. [illegible]
Union Park frontage [illegible] feet, and several corners near the Park, one at $[illegible] per foot, south and east front.
Wabash avenue lots, near Harrison street.
Prairie, Indiana, Michigan and Wabash avenues, new Old, and near [illegible] street and the Lake, $[illegible] to $[illegible] per foot.
West Jackson, Monroe, Randolph, Lake, &c., and a large number of eligible lots in each Division, including full depth lots [illegible] near Rio Grande and the Lake, for $[illegible] per foot.
[illegible] in the market, in the immediate neighborhood of the Court House, Hotels and Post Office, yielding from 7 to 8 per cent. ground rent; and 12 per cent. on improvements. [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—A choice River Lot on the South Branch, [illegible] feet on the river by about [illegible] feet deep, with extra railroad facilities. Only $[illegible] per foot. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.—Great Bargains. [illegible] acres of Land, on the line of the Logansport and Peoria Railroad, in Livingston county, Ill. The lands are high and rolling, and are within three miles of Railroad Stations Chatsworth and Forrest [illegible] Chatsworth, Ill.

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence and Business Property. Brick Dwelling House and Lot corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets. [illegible] F. GEDDES, Office No. 3, over 17 Wells street.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property. [illegible] Lots for sale on Wabash, Michigan and Indiana avenues, near 16th street [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Business and Residence Property. [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Union Park Property Cheap. [illegible] Apply to A. J. AVERELL [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Residence, [illegible] Apply on premises.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Carrier. An intelligent man to carry the route in the West Division, north of Lake street. [illegible] Apply this noon at Tribune Counting Room.

WANTED—A Partner. I wish to make the acquaintance of a man having some good mechanical or business qualifications, with a view to his joining me in a manufacturing business in the city. He must have command of at least $[illegible], and be ready to commence operations about the first of June next. For particulars address Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—A situation by a middle aged married man, [illegible] Inquire at 126 State street, Chicago.

WANTED—A nice furnished room by a gentleman. North Side preferred. Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from EVERY TOWNSHIP to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. [illegible] Call personally at Room 4, (up-stairs,) 134 Clark street, or send a ten cent. stamp to Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—An experienced Salesman to travel and solicit orders for a wholesale house. One that can command a good trade, and come well recommended, may apply in person at 86 Lake street, up-stairs.

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife board in a private family on Wabash or Michigan avenues, north of Twelfth street. Address stating price and locations, P. O. Drawer [illegible]. References exchanged.

WANTED—A Good Farm. I want to rent a good farm, with or without stock and farming implements, for which I will pay fair rent, or will work the farm on shares, with a view to becoming its purchaser. Address "FARMER," Post Office Drawer 6286, Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately, a situation to go South, by a young man, as Bookkeeper or Clerk, or in almost any remunerative employment. Good references given. Address "A W," Post Office Drawer 6866, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good active Boy wanted at 386 South Clark street, Dr. Butts' Excelsior Liniment Manufactory.

WANTED—An industrious, energetic business man as a partner, to take an equal interest in a very lucrative and safe business. Call for three days at 51 Randolph street, from 9 to 10 A. M and from 2 to 3 P. M., or address P. O. Box 5690.

WANTED—By a young married man, a situation as Clerk in a merchant's, or other office, where a good knowledge of business might recommend him. He spent eight years in active business in Liverpool, England, and has references from his employers there. Address "J W," Post Office, Evanston, Cook county, Ill.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms, with board, for a gentleman, wife and two children, aged 12 and 7 years. References unexceptionable. Address P. O. Box 1480.

WANTED—A situation as Gardener by a married man, without children, having a thorough knowledge of gardening and all its varied branches, including Horticulture and the laying out of gentlemen's places. Unexceptionable references given. Address "R T," Tribune office.

WANTED—Efficient agents in every State and County in the West, to sell "THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT," a History of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America, by Horace Greeley. Apply immediately to GEO. SHERWOOD & CO., 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., Western Publishers, Box 2013.

WANTED—Six or eight good Seamstresses will find immediate employment by applying at the Chicago Travelling Bag Manufactory. CHAS. A. TAYLOR & CO., 161 Clark and 174 State streets.

WANTED—Barbers. I wish to employ, immediately, six Barbers. They must be good, steady, competent men. Wages $[illegible] per month. Inquire at the Hair Cutting Saloons of the Adams or Richmond Houses, or address BONNER, Post Office Box 428, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a respectable young girl, a situation as Cook or Chambermaid in a private family. Please call, for two days, at 164 North Dearborn street.

WANTED.—A situation in some respectable business. Am not afraid of hard work. Have a sum of money which I am willing to invest in any good paying business. Best of reference given and required. Address Post Office Box 3618.

WANTED—A good Protestant Girl, to take care of children, and do plain sewing. Apply at 48 Harrison street, two doors west of Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Correspondence. A young widow of twenty-six years of age, good looking, no children, and with money enough for two, desires correspondence with a gentleman not over thirty, with a prospect of matrimony. She does not expect to marry any one who writes, but is sincere. Address MRS. FANNY H. T., Post Office Box 311.

WANTED.—One or two intelligent persons, properly recommended, can obtain profitable and agreeable employment, by applying (with stamp) to "H H," Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—To Sell. An Office Lease and Furniture, including a "Stand-up Desk," Stove, Chairs, Waiting Carpet, [illegible] office. Lease runs until first of May, with privilege of continuing at same rate. Address for one week "A C," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Horse, Buggy and Harness. The Horse must be sound, kind, stylish, and not over eight years old. The Buggy must be a Phaeton or Physician's Buggy, and the harness new or nearly so. Any person having a first-rate establishment can dispose of it by addressing "J E S," Post Office Box [illegible], stating lowest cash terms, and where to be seen.

WANTED.—Bookkeeping. A man who has had several years' experience in bookkeeping, and has also, had considerable experience in selling Dry Goods and Groceries, would like to find a situation. Good reference can be given. Address M. S. HANSON.

WANTED.—A young man, 27 years of age, desires to correspond with a young lady. He is rich, and advertises in confidence, with matrimony. Address "B F W," Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—Agents. Good canvassers are making $[illegible] a month in selling MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS and [illegible] Apply to [illegible] WHIDDEN, General Western Agent, No. 7 Methodist Church Block. P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED.—Immediately, a chambermaid, at 375 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—One Agent in each County in Illinois and Wisconsin, to sell SCHONBERG'S STANDARD ATLAS OF THE WORLD, printed on heavy paper, Imperial Quarto, 84 pages, Maps, [illegible] the CHEAPEST ATLAS IN THE WORLD. Has the new Territory of Idaho, and the new State of Western Virginia. [illegible] Agent for the Northwest, 38 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To rent, a Store, in a good situation for retailing. Will take possession of it immediately, or on the first of May next. Address P. O. Box 1221, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A few good Canvassers to take orders for a work of great merit, devoted chiefly to the "Fine Arts." Apply where particulars can be given to Victor, Rossen & CO., 96 South Clark street, Room 12, Chicago. Post Office Box 849. WALTER F. COYLE, Manager.

WANTED—(Knitting Machine.) Every Farmer to know that his 4 women folks can earn $[illegible] per week, with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price, complete, $[illegible]. Weight 65 lbs. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Three of these wonderful machines can now be seen at 55 Washington street, Chicago, by JEFFERSON FARMER, General Agent for "Weed's" celebrated Sewing Machine.

WANTED—By a competent person, who is at present the Superintendent of one of the most extensive manufactories in this country, a similar situation as Superintendent or General Manager. The advertiser has had large experience, and can refer to his present employers. Address "J L B," Box 269, New York Post Office.

WANTED.—An experienced Salesman, with extensive business acquaintance through the State, and unexceptionable references, desires a situation with some first-class Wholesale House. Would not object to traveling a small part of the time. Permanent engagement desirable. Address till 6th of February, "C B H," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—No humbug, but the religious truth. I will, for thirty cents, inform any lady or gentleman over sixteen years of age, how they can make, clear of expenses, from $5,000 to $[illegible] per year, and how I made $[illegible]; no capital required. Let every person apply, for the business is refined and attractive. All letters promptly answered. Address C. W. WHITE, Post Office Box 467, Terre Haute, Vigo county, Indiana.

WANTED—Energetic Agents in every County and Town in Illinois and Indiana, to sell the genuine Fac-Simile of the Emancipation Proclamation. For terms, &c., call on or address with stamp, G. F. GIBBS, 131 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 303.

WANTED—$60 a Month. We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, 200 Quarrymen. Wages $[illegible] per month and rations. Also, 2,500 Laborers and Teamsters. Wages $[illegible] per month and rations. Free transportation furnished to place of destination. For further information inquire at the Government Office, [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill. JAMES W. CLARK, Government Agent.

WANTED—Information of James White, (stone mason,) who left Leicester, England, fourteen years ago. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother. Address "ROBERT W.," [illegible] Battery, First Missouri Light Artillery, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, 15th Army Corps, Scottsboro, Ala.

WANTED—Wood Choppers. [illegible] bushels of Charcoal, by the Northwestern Iron Company, at Mayville, Dodge County, Wis. [illegible] The Northwestern Iron Company, engaged in the manufacture of Pig Iron extensively, will pay at all times the highest price for Choppers and Colliers, or for contracts, large and small, to suit parties. Inquire of [illegible] Vice President, at the works, or of Col. E. DANIELS, Box 3517, Chicago, for information. F. WILKES, Vice President.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A few day and weekly boarders can be accommodated with good board by applying at 55 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and a pleasant home, in a private family, at 81 Harrison street, corner 4th avenue.

BOARDING—Nicely furnished rooms, with good board, can be had in a private family, at 378 South Clark street. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—Rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be obtained in a private family, five minutes' walk from the Court House. Pleasant location (South Side.) Best reference given. Call at 23 South Jackson street.

Lost.

LOST—On Sunday morning, between Superior street and the New England Church, on Wolcott street, a pair of gold-framed Eye Glasses. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to 178 Wolcott street.

LOST—$25 Reward. Lost, on the 30th ult., a Portmonnaie, containing $[illegible] in some postal currency, and a [illegible]. Finder will [illegible] Sumner D. Dow.

STRAYED—$5 Reward. Lost on Tuesday, a [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE
ITALIAN OPERA.
[illegible]
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 2,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
DEBUT OF M'LLE PAULINA CANISSA,
In her admirable role of Lucia.
[illegible]
To-morrow (Wednesday) IL TROVATORE.

VARIETIES.
115 & 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GEO. F. McDONALD ... Stage Manager.
RE-ENGAGEMENT
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
OF THE
Celebrated Vocalist,
TONY PASTOR!
Brilliant Programme
TO-NIGHT.
SCALE OF PRICES:
[illegible]

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
A GALLERY OF
200 Original Oil Paintings,
By eminent living Artists, and Originals by the Old Masters, collected during the last thirty years, at
107 Lake Street.
Open from 9 A. M. till dark. Admission—25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents. N. B.—Will be open five or six weeks. WM. [illegible]

ANTROBUS' PORTRAIT OF
GEN. GRANT,
Previous to leaving the city will be exhibited for TWO DAYS,
Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 1st & 2d.
FREE.
☞ The public are invited.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn.
ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S
MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1st, and every evening during the week. A splendid programme. First week of Kelly's Pantomime, True Love never runs smooth. First week of Herr Brocharting [illegible] Wonderful Three Legged Man. First week of Pas d'Afrique. First week of the Gibble Gobble Family, It's all up in Dixie, Lanigan's Ball, The Bee Hunters, &c. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents; Seats secured through the day 50 cents. Private Boxes $5 00. Matinee on SATURDAY, Feb. 6th, for the benefit of Soldiers' Families, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. E. S. DINGESS, Agent.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING,
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE WONDERFUL PHYSICAL ARTICULALIST,
W. H. LESTER.
ROBINSON WILL RIDE FOUR BLOODED HORSES.
42 PERFORMERS,
Including Burrows, Kelly, Bordeau and Carr, CHAMPION GYMNASTS
Benefit of the Poor of Chicago on Friday night.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM
AND
GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART.
One week longer of the
Great Roaring Black Sea Lion Old Neptune.
The Invisible Lady is expected next week, on Monday, February 1st. Hours of exhibition, daily (Sunday excepted) from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission to all the Rooms, Halls and Galleries, 25 cts. Children, under 12 years of age, 15 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH
WILL DELIVER
Three Lectures
BEFORE THE
YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
—AT—
BRYAN HALL,
February 2d, 3d and 4th.
Doors open at ¼ before 7. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. Sale of tickets at the door not to commence till twenty minutes before 8 o'clock. [illegible] Wilson's Sewing Machines, 105 Lake street.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
of the Chicago Turngemeinde at their new and most elegant Hall, on North Clark street, near Chicago avenue,
On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9th, 1864.
[illegible] THE COMMITTEE.

PHŒNIX HALL,
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Curtain and Scenery. Singers will find this a superior Hall for Concerts, as the stage can be entirely cleared. WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & HANNA, Proprietors.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK,
Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn Street.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 3d and 4th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, a large invoice of
DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
Wool Shirts and Drawers, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
ALSO—AN INVOICE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., at dwelling House 74 Wolcott street, corner of [illegible] we shall sell the entire furniture of a gentleman relinquishing housekeeping.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.
Superior Household Furniture,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Feb. 2d, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Engravings, Hair, Husk and Sea Grass Mattresses, Spring Beds, Rosewood Chamber Suits, &c. &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street.
TRADE SALE OF
Hardware, Files, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we shall sell at our salesrooms, [illegible] Locks, Lift Handles, Hinges and Butts, Shelf Hardware, [illegible] Butcher Knives and Forks, Coffee Mills, [illegible] Picks, Mattocks, Hammers, Axes, [illegible] ALSO—About twelve hundred dollars worth of various kinds of [illegible] for city and country Trade. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.
LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF
100 Crates of Crockery by the Package,
AT AUCTION.
At our salesrooms, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4th, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M. The crates are [illegible] Country dealers will please write for a [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The brick [illegible] State street. [illegible] Also, a stable [illegible] alley. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—To a small family, [illegible] street.

TO RENT—The basement [illegible] and 309 Randolph street. [illegible]

TO RENT—At 75 Monroe [illegible] a furnished room without board [illegible]

TO RENT.—A House [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible]

TO RENT.—Lower part of [illegible]

TO RENT—The building [illegible]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
[illegible] TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
[illegible]
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The news from the South via Richmond is in the highest degree important. As conclusive proof of the extremity of the rebels, we now have Gen. Lee's order to his half-starved ragamuffins, eking out their short rations with orations, as if empty vauntings of an infamous cause would fill empty bellies. Then, too, we have thrilling proof of the fruitage of discontent and mutiny in the rebel armies, caused by privation and distrust in their cause. The garrison of Fort Morgan, the principal defence of Mobile Bay, break out into revolt, and turned the guns of the fort upon the rebel war vessels sent down to quell the uprising. The mutineers seem to have been overpowered by a surprise, and were shot; but the leaven of their example will extend its influence far and wide. Further than this, the tone of the rebel press, the action of the rebel Congress, has much the tone of a forlorn collection of the survivors on a sinking pirate vessel, debating ways and means to keep above water a little longer.

The Federal force at Pascagoula, Mississippi, is so located as readily to co-operate with the movement that is being made across the State, doubtless to crush Mobile. From the tenor of the dispatches, elsewhere, it looks as if there were forces at work both within and without for rebel discomfiture in that quarter.

The result of the Hale investigation will be salutary if it henceforth remind our Legislators that there are public decencies to be observed that sometimes conflict with their private professional interests. The spectacle of an United States Senator, with his pocket plump with fees, pleading for the release of a rebel, or a peculator upon the government is not a pleasant nor honorable one.

Gold in New York was dull and declining yesterday at 157 1-8.

The Committee on Police reported in favor of the sale of six hundred stand of the city arms, as recommended by the Mayor.—*Council proceedings of yesterday.*

Why not extend this Copperhead scheme, and let Comisky go south of the army lines to peddle these arms to his friends in Dixie? It is astonishing what a fine moral effect these very arms have had upon our home traitors. No wonder they desire to get rid of them. But is it safe or wise thus to disarm the city? These are perilous times. Mob violence only slumbers in all great cities. Property owners are directly interested that these arms be not sold.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, petitions Congress for the Immediate Abolition of Slavery. That is what the people are waiting for. Aim a blow straight at the accursed heart of this rebellion. Land a six hundred pound shell directly in the enemy's camp. Let it be done. The age is ready for it. The hour is ripe for the utter destruction at the hand of Law, of an accursed and embodied blight on all Law and Humanity. Gov. Yates certainly speaks for Illinois in this matter.

Allen the rebel sympathizer who disgraces Logan's old district, taunts Anderson of Kentucky with having been elected by the aid of bayonets. No thanks to this Allen and his gang that every loyal Illinois congressman was not similarly elected. Had the mischief they meant, been of a growth corresponding with its malignity, ballot-boxes in this State would long ago have been safe only under federal guard.

It seems after all that Gov. Gamble, just deceased is the only endorser of Schofield.

The rebels in Virginia are certainly menacing the Upper Potomac region with a visitation that threatens the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on which a bridge has already been burned by them.

The Indian war in Minnesota has just received a fresh quietus in the capture of two of the most pestilent chiefs, under circumstances that may get us into diplomatic difficulties if our British cousins choose to be squeamish in the matter.

THE RUN ON THE SAVINGS BANK.

A fire in a rick-yard is of more peril than the simple share, that falls to the owner thereof, if other stacks are in danger. The public are directly interested in putting down the conflagration of the smallest building, even though the owner is insured, because the fire may spread to other buildings. A panic among depositors is like a fire in dry grass. A causeless run upon a bank is a conflagration at work upon public interests, and attacking that confidence, which underlies all commercial transactions. The run upon the Savings Bank is to be deprecated for general as well as private reasons.

The business public know this bank to be sound. Its owners produce ample proof of ability to pay every dollar. They are sure to pass through this ordeal unshaken. But, unfortunately, the small depositors on its list are precisely of a class the most difficult of access, and hardest to convince of this fact. Their fear is contagious. One runs frantically for his deposit because others do, and each is unwilling to be the last in the race.

Viewing the run as purely causeless, and aware of the evils any such event may entail upon the community, we urge it as the duty of the many who are assured of the stability of the bank to use their influence upon all within their reach affected by this panic, advising them to sacrifice nothing, and save the time wasted in seeking their turn at the bank counter. Many who draw their deposits will be puzzled to know what to do with them, and cannot easily find a safer course than to return them to the bank again.

TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS VETERANS.

A Sketch of Their Services.

The opportune arrival in our city of Col. [illegible] Loomis, makes the publication of the following record of his gallant regiment timely and appropriate:

The 26th Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry arrived at Camp Butler on the evening of the [illegible] direct from "the front" at Scottsboro, being the first regiment from the 15th corps, Gen. Logan's, to re-enlist—consequently the first from that corps to enjoy their well-earned furlough. And after an absence of nearly two years and [illegible] months they bring back 400 veterans out of the [illegible] men, who on the first of January [illegible] regiment. Add the "absent on furlough" [illegible] at Tunnel Hill," and the detailed men [illegible] shows an aggregate of over 600 men for duty, [illegible]